The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers for 15 cents per week. Subscribers to mail copies, $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 50, postage prepaid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1876. NO. 49.

SECOND EDITION.

EVARTS.

Splendid Demonstration at Cooper Institute.

Telling Discussion of Campaign Issues.

Mr. Evarts on Tilden and Hayes—The Republican Party to be Trusted—No Faith to be Placed in the Democratic Programme—The "Pull-Back" Party—Democratic Pledges of Reform a Delusion and a Snare.

The meeting in the hall of the Cooper Union, New York city, Wednesday evening, to hear Hon. William M. Evarts speech on the issues of the campaign was an immense and enthusiastic affair. Mr. Evarts' address was a salient, clear and thorough discussion of the issues of the campaign. Every point in the speech was cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, and when Mr. Evarts had concluded, crowds of his personal friends pressed forward in such numbers to congratulate him that he was compelled to hold a temporary levee upon the platform.

An incident of the meeting which caused much amusement was the appearance on the platform of the venerable Peter Cooper in the midst of one of Mr. Evarts' most vigorous denunciations of the folly of the unlimited Greenback scheme. Mr. Evarts paused long enough to welcome the distinguished exponent of soft money, and then proceeded with his speech amid the tumultuous cheers and laughter of his audience.

We give below some extracts from Mr. Evarts' speech, showing the manner in which he expressed his views on the leading issues:

PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF THE ISSUES.

When in the public appreciation there does enter into a canvass questions that touch at the vital points of the integrity of the Government, the permanence and welfare of the State, then the agitations that attend that question supplant and overwhelm all the lesser questions that make up the staple of political discussions and differences, and the people of these United States determine for themselves and know for themselves whether or not in a pending election these vital interests are included or not. If they are, the people will act up to them; if they are, they will not down at the bidding of any master or teacher, foreign or native. [Loud applause.] I take it that the people of the United States know as much about Liberal and Free politics as the financial agents of European houses in Wall street. [Repeated laughter.] I take it that the people that in the issues of American politics they know and feel a great deal more. [Applause.] As I have said, when these issues come in, they give the law to the contest, and will reduce these before-mentioned [laughter] to those who think a Northern people are better custodians of the interests that a Northern people maintain [applause] than the South can be, even their own countrymen residing in other parts of the land. Sometimes these issues come up late in the canvass. The good temper, the good faith, the honest purpose of the great body of the American people make them slow to believe evil of any of their countrymen [laughter], slow to put their past history that nothing but a war that buried a half million of their chosen youth, and exhausted five thousand millions of their treasure, could open their eyes. [Renewed applause.] But we don't need two such eyeopeners" in one generation! [Laughter and applause.]

Sometimes these grave issues are stifled until it is too late, and then the nation has to fight its way back to a ground of safety that it silently and foolishly surrendered. [Applause.] There was some danger of that in this ground. That is to say, if the nation had come to be so exhausted in their strength, and all their animosities were so completely burned out, and their leader Mr. Tilden, or fellow-citizen, so well known to us [Yes, very well!] had been so unwarrantable in the same [loud laughter], and so hostile to the burdens of taxation [renewed laughter], that it was scarcely imaginable that there could be any threat to the public peace, any danger to the public credit from advances even unopposed of so peaceful and passive a party as that. [Laughter]. But the American people, after all, which I am glad to see, and rather trust themselves than anybody else. [Applause]. If a bear should propose to one of our backwoodsmen, after he—the bear—had been wounded in a fight, to prove by experiment that the bear's strength had been exhausted and his hatred extinguished, by trying another good hug at him, I think the true backwoodsman would prefer that he should try it with somebody else in his place, or in any other forcible way, than to put his own head his neck, to see whether he could throw the bear that way. [Applause and laughter.]

WHAT HE SAYS OF GOVERNOR HAYES.

* * Now, Governor Hayes [loud applause] is no me personally, almost entirely a stranger but there are some traits in his character, some facts in his life, some purposes in his conduct, which, when once ascertained, make him or leave him a stranger to no true lover of his country. [Loud applause.] He is a gentleman of education and of character, of high principle, of every social and personal virtue. [Applause.] How many people had heard [orably of Governor Tilden while he was in the secrets and the councils of Tammany? [Applause.] And when Governor Hayes, at the age of fifty-four, was discovered and made known to the great mass of his countrymen, and thousands, say a million, intelligences burned upon his life and record, there has been nothing for either party to explain or explain away. [Loud applause. But let us see what are the traits that an equal people value in their citizens when they offer themselves for their suffrages. Let us compare him in a certain instance, with that of the other candidate. [Laughter.] How many seasons would it have taken to overcome the rebellion if Governor Tilden, followed by the American people, had fought it on the line that he had adopted? [applause] and how vast would have been the treasures for distribution among the soldiers and sailors of the war that were fighting for it, if his method of replenishing the Treasury had been adopted? [Laughter.] I will not dwell upon the record. [Continued laughter.] I take it as it is. But I say that he was not a foremost captain or general in arms, through which the country was in need he didn't hurry with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. [Laughter.] That is all I say of him, and it is all that any of his friends claimed for him.

Governor Hayes has been chosen, in succession, all the favored Democratic statesmen of the State of Ohio [laughter] to every office of them, his own esteem and in that of his fellow-citizens, and of the Democratic party, thinks himself fit to be a candidate for the highest office of the United States, and he has been beaten them all; and it will be a little strange if he has not a winning himself for the Presidency against a Presidential candidate that none of those three great statesmen of the Democratic party thought ought to have been nominated, he cannot beat him. But he has been in another—thrice as governor of the State of Ohio, and thrice discharging the duties of his office without fear and without favor, as he will do for us, as President, as well as he did for the people of Ohio as Governor. I am sorry that he has precluded himself from a re-election. [Applause.]

THE FINANCIAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

* * Now, gentlemen, we come to consider some of the topics which touch really the call and the issues of the canvass. And, first, these, merchants want to know what the effect on the value of the securities with which their safes are stocked, will be from the election of Mr. Tilden or the election of Governor Hayes. Now, it is pretty clear that they would not have asked the question unless they felt some doubt; and it is pretty clear that they and the merchants and bankers doubt, then the humble people that cannot afford to lose their share in savings, bank deposits or life insurance had better be stirring themselves a little. [Applause.] The great fabric of the public credit sustains all values and all interests. [Cries of hear, hear. It is not the interest of the rich. When the poor man's property is shrinking, and the rich may buy it, the rich man isn't lose anything. But when a pall is thrown over the public credit, and anxiety, solicitude, perturbation occupy the minds of the masses of the people, then comes the rush and the crash, and the loss and the collapse, and nothing never rise from that ruin [imaginable] that there could be any threat to the public peace, any danger to the public credit from advances even unopposed of so peaceful and passive a party as that. [Laughter]. But the American people, after all, which I am glad to see, and rather trust themselves than anybody else. [Applause]. If a bear should propose to one of our backwoodsmen, after he—the bear—had been wounded in a fight, to prove by experiment that the bear's strength had been exhausted and his hatred extinguished, by trying another good hug at him, I think the true backwoodsman would prefer that he should try it with somebody else in his place, or in any other forcible way, than to put his own head his neck, to see whether he could throw the bear that way. [Applause and laughter.]

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Well, we have reduced the debt thirty odd millions a year, and we have reduced the taxes three hundred millions—three hundred millions say—and it seems to me, that as the possibility of increase of payments of the debt, decrease of interest, decrease of taxation are multiplying on every side, a wise people will let a party that has paid so much of their debt, diminished their taxes so much, and the burden of interest on the unpaid debt so much, go on and do the same thing till they are tired. [Loud applause.] I never knew of a farmer discharging a hand because he dug too many potatoes in a week, and I never heard of a merchant discharging a clerk because he could sell too many boxes of goods to solvent customers. [Laughter.]

THE DISCUSSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

* * * I cannot make the comparison between the administrative action and the administrative promise between the parties, because the Democratic party, as a party, in its organization, and in its action as a party of the nation, has never done anything except to produce, to prolong, to embarrass the war and to thwart its purpose. [Applause.] I cannot tell what they would do if they undertook the service of protecting these Republican lambs down South; I do not know what they would do with observing the public faith in a debt that has been created in maintaining the Government, and which is a burden on the people. I do not know what they would do in regard to the maintenance unbroken of the right of suffrage [applause], and to which the white men of this country can never be reconciled [applause] unless, at least, they are ready to admit that the freedmen are their equals in every right which they are to govern the freedmen. [Applause.] I do not wish to be romantic, I do not wish to be extravagant, but there is one thing that can stand neither the curse of God or men, and that will be the abandonment of the freedmen by leaving them a prey to the rebels. [Great and prolonged applause.] Now, as I do not know what the Republican party will do or wish to do, sometimes faultily, sometimes insufficiently, sometimes with violence and opposed beyond their strength to overcome resistance, I prefer to advise the continuance of that party in the hands that have thus far discharged it, and in the hearts that feel the obligation. [Loud applause.] I am, therefore, obliged, instead of pursuing details as to what will be the better course for the voters to reliance upon the administration of this question, to meet at once what includes the whole. Is it safe for the people of the United States to entrust to the Democratic party, [cries of "No, no"]—organized and constructed as it is, led by the candidate that they propose for your suffrages, with the record of the party constituted as it is, now is, and of the candidate during the struggles of the war, during his antecedent steps that led to it, during the process of pacification that has followed it—is it wise to trust it to them at all? [Cries of "No, no!"] And I assert by that not whether the nicest wisdom would not determine, but I think whether it would not that has been gained by so much blood sacrificed and so much treasure devoted, if you trust them, they will, in the same way, if you ever have blood or treasure to save your country again? [Applause.]

VILDAS DEMOCRACY AND BUCHANAN DEMOCRACY IDENTICAL.

Well, now, is the Democratic party, as now constituted, and is not substantially identical with the Democratic party as constituted when it put into James Buchanan was President and a solid South and a fragmentary North upheld him? Why, there is no difference! I don't think you could search the record of a statesman of the Democratic party and find a closer analogy between his opinions as declared by himself and the opinions which led Southern people to the folly of armed resistance to the Government and exposed the Northern people to the cols and labors and sacrifices of the long resistance, so close as those between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Buchanan. [Applause.]

There are no cerements of the grave about him, but that only proves that it is not Buchanan himself. [Laughter.] But what is the same halting between two purposes—the same letting "I dare not wait upon I would"—the same imbecility to suppress the rebellion, although you might lament with a flood of tears, in gentlemen, there is the same color of the nationality about him. [Laughter.]

NEW NAME FOR AN OLD PARTY—"PULL BACKS," "SQUEALERS AND SWINE."

Governor Seymour—a most extraordinary recommendation to a party that is seeking the suffrages of the Republic against the opposite party—Governor Seymour beseeches his countrymen to consider the Executive branch of the Government to the Democratic candidate, because if he undertakes to carry out his principles the Republican Senate will prevent it. [Laughter.] And Governor Tilden says in his last letter (and I quote respectfully), Congress of his party undertakes to do those things he will veto them. I have understood you might accuse General Jackson of vetoing a bank measure of the Whigs, but I have never yet heard of supporting a candidate for the Presidency because he would veto a measure his party was in favor of. It seems to me as if the Democratic party comes mincing up to gain the favor of the American people, and rides for the graces both of its contour and its drapery upon the same things that our modern ladies do—the "pull-backs." [Laughter.] But if the "pull-backs" would break, as I never knew what would happen to a lady, I cannot tell what would happen to "the pull-back" Democratic party. I remember, many years ago, to have seen a story, told by Eltrick Shepherd in *Blackwood's Magazine*, of those who went out hare hunting; their purpose was not so much the destruction of the savage boar as to getting inside of their dens and securing the succulent and savory food of the young. And one of them went into the den where he found the squealing of the litter of young boars, and he left his companion, Sawney, outside to look after the old boar. [Laughter.] He came along. Well, Sawney was brave, but his gun missed fire, and the boar passed him and got into the labyrinth. All Centennial trains were delayed two hours. The freight train had no boil rope, and a fog prevented the engineer of the passenger train from seeing the detached cars in time to prevent the collision.

A Victim of Fire Damp.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

A FLAG OF TRUCE ABOUT THE ARMISTICE.

BELGRADE, November 2.—The Servian Government has instructed General Tchernayeff to send a flag of truce to Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, to inquire whether he has been notified of the conclusion of the armistice.

PACIFIC ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, November 2.—The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies assembled in extraordinary session to-day. The reigning Prince opened the session with a remarkably pacific speech, in the course of which he said: We receive from the guaranteeing Powers every inducement to maintain neutrality. We are fully convinced that tranquility will be restored in the immediate future.

FRANCE WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PARIS, November 2.—Duke Decazes has declared officially before the Budget Committee that the Government intends to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of complications in the East.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—An official telegram received here from General Ignatriff announces that the Porte has accepted the two months' armistice, beginning November 1st, and has ordered an immediate cessation of hostilities.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

BELGRADE, November 2.—It is officially announced that both armies will retain the positions they now hold.

RUSSIA PUSHING THE SETTLEMENT OF ALL PENDING QUESTIONS—THE CONFERENCE TO MEET SOON.

LONDON, November 3.—The *Post* publishes, in an official form, the following paragraph: "Turkey having accepted the armistice, we understand that Russia has taken immediate steps to press forward negotiations for arrangements for the settlement of all pending questions on the basis of the English proposals." The *Post* also states that official investigation shows that only 3,100 persons were killed by the Turks in Bulgaria.

A telegram from Constantinople says it is believed that the conference will assemble shortly. A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris and one to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople also state that the conference will be held and add that a representative of the Porte will be admitted to it by some such compromise as that described by the London *Post* of October 31st ult., according to which the six Powers will deliberate on the reforms and a Turkish representative will only take a seat when the results are to be declared.

Cuba.

MEASURES AGAINST THE INSURRECTION—FLOODS IN THE INTERIOR.

HAVANA, November 2.—A battalion of troops one thousand strong arrived from Spain yesterday. A cable dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, to Captain General Jovellar announces the establishment there of a colonial bank which promises all necessary financial resources for suppressing the insurrection in Cuba. Inundations in the interior of the island are reported which have caused great damage in some of the richest districts.

THE SOUTH.

Another Political Riot Attended With Strange Fatality to the Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—General Augur, commanding this department, received a dispatch from Ariesia, Mississippi, stating that a meeting there yesterday ended in a free fight, resulting in the wounding of six negroes mortally. The United States troops were called upon by the citizens and their prompt appearance prevented any further disturbance. All is quiet now. The citizens desire the troops to remain to prevent a repetition of the riot.

WITHDRAWAL OF A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—General Maney, Independent Republican candidate for Governor, furnished the following at midnight to-night:

To the Public:

Finding it impossible to unite the support relied on for my election, I deem it for the best interests of the object desired by my supporters to withdraw my name as a candidate for Governor. Respectfully,

GEORGE MANEY.

This leaves Governor Porter, the Democratic nominee, Dorsey Thomas, Independent Democrat, and Esquire Yarbrough, colored Independent Republican, in the field.

CASUALTIES.

Another Railway Train Wrecked.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 2.—A northbound local passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked this morning at seven o'clock, south of Linden depot, by running into two freight cars detached from the preceding train and left standing on the track. The locomotive was turned upside down, the first passenger car ran over it and split in two, and the freight cars were demolished. Jacob Elliston, brakeman, received fatal injuries. A fireman named Vanderwater has a severe scalp wound. Several others are slightly injured. All Centennial trains were delayed two hours. The freight train had no boil rope, and a fog prevented the engineer of the passenger train from seeing the detached cars in time to prevent the collision.

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THE PIPE LINE PROJECT.

Excitement Over Harley's Arrest—Singular Disappearance of Oil—Is the Pipe Project Killed?—New Strikes and Increased Production—Suspicions of Rottenness, etc., etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, November 2, 1876.

The all absorbing topic of conversation in oil circles for the last few days has been the condition of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. Two days ago a telegram was received here stating that ten thousand barrels of oil, in that line, had been sold at Titusville for thirty five cents a barrel. A meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Pennsylvania Transportation Company, including the Antwerp, Atlantic, Grant, Karns, Keystone and Relief pipe lines, had been held in that city to investigate the affairs of the company. The result, it appears, was anything but satisfactory as well as a complete surprise to those gentlemen who were not cognizant of the "true inwardness" of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, but had merely purchased its franchises, each of the six lines paying $60,000, with an obligation to pay their proportion of the amount requisite to construct the line to the seaboard.

MR. HARLEY'S ARREST.

On Tuesday Mr. Harley went by appointment to Oil City, to meet the representatives of the banks which were holding certificates in the Pennsylvania Transportation line, as collaterals for money loaned to him, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of settlement. Mr. Harley proposed to pay the banks twenty-five per cent. in cash upon the loans and give his notes for the balance in nine, twelve and fifteen months. Some of the bankers appeared willing to accept the terms proposed, but others withdrew from the room when Sheriff Hoover, of Venango county, entered the room and arrested Mr. Harley on two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. Captain Hughes, of the Antwerp pipe line, was the complainant in one case, and F. W. Mitchell in the other. Mr. Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburgh, who was at Titusville, the guest of Mr. Harley, went down to Oil City and became bail for him in the sum of $100,000.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.

In this connection it is certainly very singular, to say the least, that the tanks of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company should have contained 105,143.45 barrels of oil when the gauge was taken recently, and that now there should be no oil in the line. There are some matters in reference to this question which will be enlarged upon on some future occasion, as they have an important bearing upon the trade.

THE SEABOARD PROJECT.

Undoubtedly the Standard ring, and the enemies of the seaboard pipe line scheme, feel confident now that, without the intervention of writs of *quo warranto* or any other legal process, the project is effectually killed. Painful as the statement must be to their wounded feelings, all due regard for truth requires that it should be made. The six pipe lines, before mentioned, independently entirely of the original and now crippled Pennsylvania Transportation Company, are unanimous in the intention as soon as possible to construct, equip and operate the line to the seaboard, so that producers may have some other purchasers for their oil at this time than the Standard Oil Company, and be relieved from the illegal advances in freights, imposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the opportunity to do so to serve the purpose of the ring.

A GOOD STRIKE.

Quite an interesting feature in recent developments has been the striking of the Phillips Brothers' No. 2 well, on the Galey farm, in the vicinity of the gusher on Bullion run. It struck the sand on Tuesday evening and commenced to flow handsomely, some persons estimating the production as equal to the gusher at the start. It has not yet been tubed, but when that is the case its definite production can be the more readily stated. It would be no matter of great surprise that a good well has been struck in this vicinity, as there are some very prolific lasting petroleum in the Venango belt, of which this territory forms a slight divergence.

Another interesting feature is the production of the Shirley & Tack well in this vicinity, which, under the stimulating effect of a torpedo, is at present producing in the neighboring of twenty five barrels a day.

Marcus Bronson has just completed two wells on the Stonehouse property, one of which is doing eight and the other ten barrels a day.

On the Stevenson farm J. Fioener & Co. have a new well which is producing between fifteen and twenty barrels.

The Jennings well, on the Gould farm, has just been tubed, and is yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels per day.

On the Paul McDermott farm the new Evans well is producing about fifteen barrels daily.

The Salisbury well, on the Banks farm, is doing between ten and fifteen barrels a day.

On the Slater farm, south of St. Joe, the new Bryden well is a dry hole.

On Saturday evening an immense gas vein was struck in one of the Hazelwood Oil Company's well on the Pinnacle farm. The gas ignited and by the assistance of the employees of the adjacent wells the rig would have been destroyed.

The late disastrous fire at Petrolia, reported at the time in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, while a heavy blow to those whose property was destroyed, has not by any means discouraged them. One building is already going up on the burned district, and others will follow rapidly of a much more substantial character than those which were destroyed.

PAINFUL SUSPICIONS.

The present unhappy condition of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, with a very small amount of oil in their tanks and over a hundred thousand barrels reported so recently by the gangers under oath to be there, has naturally aroused suspicion in reference to the whole report. It will be remembered that the first official results were given in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL, allusion was made to the singular coincidence in the presence of 105,143.45 barrels in the tanks by report of the Gauge Committee, and further to the fact that reliable data in reference to stocks, in possession of your correspondent, placed them very much below what the tank gauge showed. Yesterday a committee of the Oil Exchange, at Oil City, was appointed to investigate the facts in the case; and if they will only take the trouble to probe thoroughly, they will find the ring at the bottom of the mess of unsightly corruption. Unless many parties, even for the new foundations an estimate of $5,040.

City Engineer Dempster, from the committee appointed to investigate and report on the present status of the new works reported that they had not yet investigated the matter, owing to the City Attorney being engaged in the Supreme Court. The amount required to complete the works, however, is $525,000.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry submitted a report in regard to the work done by the contractors covering about the same ground and consisting of the same facts laid before the committee by him several times during the past month. He reported that the engine builders would be compelled to pay $179,500 for the delay in their contract. The contractors for the rising mains and also for the boilers have incurred no penalties, having been stopped in their work by the committee and by the Courts.

Adjourned.

Incendiary Fire.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the summer kitchen of a frame house on Picnic alley, in the Twenty-seventh ward. The building and four others adjoining, also frame houses, were destroyed. Had the fire department had the means of obtaining water upon arriving upon the scene, two and probably three of the dwellings could have been saved. Although there is water mains on the alley, the nearest fire plug is nearly a third of a mile from the scene of the fire. The house where the fire originated was owned by Thomas J. Jack, Esq. The loss will amount to about $2,500, insured for $1,000 in the Boatmens', and $400 in the Aurora. The other three houses were owned and occupied by Lewis and Theodore Funk and Jacob Schadaman, and the loss in each will amount to ten or twelve hundred dollars. Lewis Funk's house was insured for $1,200, and Theodore's for $2,000 in city companies.

On F. G. Smoking there is never a complaint.

U. W.

The fiscal year of the Order of United Workmen ends with the present month. The Order numbers in the State of Pennsylvania nearly four thousand members in good standing. It is one of the features of this Order that on the death of a member, his family is paid within thirty days of his decease the sum of $2,000. A *pro rata* assessment is made upon the members monthly for the purpose of doing this. In the last year the entire amount of assessments on each member for insurance was only fourteen dollars. There were twenty-six deaths and $52,000 was paid to the widow or other heirs or assigns of the deceased. In addition to the above excellent feature, the United Workmen pay their members benefits when sick or disabled and have a regular system of aiding those out of employment to obtain situations.

F. G. Smoking gives universal satisfaction.

POLITICAL.

State.

WITHDRAWAL OF PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

T. B. Elder, Esq., the Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district, has withdrawn.

MONSTER REPUBLICAN MEETING AT OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 2, 1876.

Oil City was ablaze with enthusiasm tonight. There was an immense torchlight procession with large delegations from all the surrounding towns. A monster meeting at the Opera House was addressed by G. W. DeCamp and Major Updegraff. The Republican Glee Club of Pennsylvania may listen for loud thunder from old Venango next Tuesday.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

APOLLO, PA., November 1, 1876.

Last evening the Freeport, Leechburg, Salt Lick, Aladdin and Allegheny township Republican clubs which, together with the Kelly White Club, of Apollo, numbering about one thousand voters or their representatives, met here and had a fine procession. They commenced their march to the firing of artillery, under the direction of General S. M. Jackson, Chief Marshall. The procession presented a splendid appearance, and good marching and orderly conduct added to its beauty. At about half-past eight o'clock the procession came to a halt on North street, at the speakers' stand, and the people gathered eagerly around to hear the political issues of the day discussed. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Boyce, who, after a few appropriate and pointed remarks, introduced Mr. Watson and, after him, Mr. Tyler, who very ably discussed the questions which are everywhere throughout this land agitating the people. At the close of the addresses deafening cheers rent the air.

It is hardly necessary to make any remarks upon the political condition of affairs in this district. It is the opinion of all, both Democrats and Republicans, that General Harry White's election to Congress is as certain as that the world moves; that Jenks has given up all hope; that Mr. Grier and the rest of the Republican ticket will have a sweeping majority. V.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 1, 1876.

The Republicans of this town and adjoining townships held a mass meeting in the court house last night. Hon. W. S. Moore of the *Reporter* office presided. Able addresses were delivered by Hon. Edward McPherson, General William H. Jessup and Colonel J. S. Haymaker. The brass band and Central Glee Club furnished elegant music, very decidedly superior to the music of the Tilden Glee Club at the McCune meeting one week previous. The Democrats were discourteous enough to get up a side show in the Town Hall, but it didn't work, for our people filled the court room. All in all, it was the best meeting of the campaign. Republicans crowded the house and were very enthusiastic, although the meeting continued until after eleven o'clock.

General Jessup addressed the Republicans of Bentleysville and vicinity yesterday afternoon. There was a good crowd and an elegant meeting. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall will address the Republicans at Canonsburg to-morrow, Thursday, afternoon.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN EDENBURG.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

EDENBURG, CLARION CO., Oct. 30, 1876.

Following closely upon the earnest and wide awake meeting held at East Brady, the Republicans of Ebenburg assembled at the Opera House, five hundred strong, and listened most attentively to interesting speeches made by Wm. P. Finley, E. P. Hulings and J. T. Updegraff, of Ohio. In this little Berks of the West, it is somewhat strange to see so much enthusiasm infused into the minority, but it is true that Clarion county is to be redeemed and her voice heard—not for a sham reform, but for a well-regulated commerce, a sound financial policy and equal rights to all

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to revive the Confederacy.

TILDEN AND REFORM—Death to all industry, ruin to the farmer, starvation to the mechanic.

WITH the triumphant election of HAYES and WHEELER trade and commerce will assume its accustomed ways.

EVERY vote cast for PETER COOPER by a Republican Greenbacker might just as well be cast for TILDEN. It does not seem possible that any Republican, or any man who ever has been a Republican, could do so mischievous and suicidal a thing.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote for continued hard times.

NEXT Tuesday the people of the United States will say, by their votes, whether the men who went out of Congress as rebels in 1861, shall go back as reformers in 1876. Allegheny county will vote "no" on that question.

THREE more working days, and the victory. Do not weary in well doing. Continue to work as though the salvation of the country depended upon your single effort. Work as though it required just one more vote to carry the day.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for the revival of our industries.

ADVICES from the National Executive Committee are of the most cheering character. At headquarters no doubt whatever is entertained of the triumphant election of HAYES and WHEELER. Close up the column. Pennsylvania to the fore!

THE prophecy of a Republican victory next Tuesday lies in the fact that the great thinking portion of the people know just what the crisis means, that they are fully awake to the danger and their responsibility, and that they will discharge their whole duty.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to unsettle public confidence.

GENERAL SLOCUM is a Democrat, but on being requested to make a speech for TILDEN, a few days ago, he responded: "If TILDEN is not elected President until I make a speech for him he will be older and more gray than METHUSELAH dared to be before he is President of this country."

TILDEN AND REFORM—The triumph of rebellion and treason.

REMEMBER that TILDEN is more responsible for the Credit Mobilier corruption and fraud than any man now living. OAKES AMES was the hand which executed that scheme, but TILDEN was the head which planned it. That gigantic ring was solely the child of his crooked and plotting brain.

TILDEN AND REFORM—Destruction of the public credit, financial disaster and wholesale ruin.

ELSEWHERE we reproduce a letter from THURLOW WEED, showing most conclusively the dangers inseparable from TILDEN's election. Mr. WEED is one of the oldest and most experienced men in the country, and his dispassionate and well-considered thoughts will have great weight with intelligent and reflecting citizens.

TILDEN AND REFORM—The triumph of TILDEN, who cursed the Union dead.

AT THE recent election in Maine one Republican walked twenty-two miles home to vote, and by so doing broke the tie on Town Representative and sent a Republican to the Legislature. We commend this patriotic example to Republicans everywhere as showing what may be accomplished by vigilant performance of duty.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for real reform.

REPUBLICANS are warned against the folly and danger of trading off their Congressional vote for the Presidential ticket. Democrats know full well that there is not the shadow of a chance for their carrying Pennsylvania, and they may well afford to trade off TILDEN if they can find Republicans stupid enough to vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress, or State Senate, or other important offices. Let no Republicans be caught in such a silly trap.

TILDEN AND REFORM—The triumph of BOB TOOMBS *et al.*, who say: "I hate the Government of the United States."

THE principal mercantile houses, manufactories, etc., in the leading cities of the North, are preparing to close their establishments either all day or at least half of the day on the coming election day. This is simply done to be hoped that manufacturers and business men of these two cities will do likewise. This class of citizens are of all others most deeply interested in the great struggle just before us, and who will be the most seriously affected by the result. Let them give next Tuesday to their country.

A VOTE for PETER COOPER is a vote for TILDEN.

THERE are yet three working days before election. Much can still be done in this interval if it be well employed. Republican organizations should be perfected everywhere. Bear in mind, also, that the best work of the whole canvass is always to be done on election day, and after all is done elections may be lost or won right at the polls. The Democrats are counting much on Republican apathy. Let them be thoroughly disappointed. Let our working organizations everywhere be strengthened and improved, so that when the grand charge is sounded on Tuesday next we may be prepared to rout the enemy at every point.

A VOTE for PETER COOPER is a vote for the payment of Southern claims.

ELSEWHERE we print some extracts from a recent letter of Hon. HENRY S. SANDFORD, late United States Minister to Belgium, concerning the favorable results of protection, as shown by the movement of English manufacturing works to this country, and by the improvement of American goods in foreign markets. We especially commend his testimony to Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN, whose votes helped to elect to the Speakership of the House the free trader who appointed to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means a man who introduced an anti-tariff bill, now pending in Congress, whose passage, according to the *British Trade Circular*, will "*be welcomed with the greatest pleasure on this* [the English] *side of the Atlantic.*"

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote against a united South.

UNDER Republican management the reduction of the national debt has been $656,992,246 44. There has been a reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of $38,824,470 43. The reduction in annual expenditures amounts to $232,349,619 66, and the amount of reduction in Federal taxation is over $300,000,000. Despite an indebtedness of more than $2,000,000,000, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has steadily been raised to such an unprecedented point, that its four and a half per cent. bonds, issued in redemption of the six per cents have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness. These facts require no comment. The figures speak for themselves.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote to strengthen the public credit.

THE September returns of the foreign commerce of the United States, as tabulated by the New York *Bulletin*, show a continued decrease of imports concurrently with an important increase in the exports of domestic produce. The imports of merchandise amounted to $31,936,850, against $37,813,362 in the same month of last year, a decrease of fifteen and one-half per cent. The exports of domestic produce for the month, stated in currency value, were $48,222,462, compared with $33,818,161 in September, 1875, an increase of $14,404,301, or at the rate of forty-two and one-half per cent. The imports for the nine months of the calendar year ending September 30, show a decrease at the rate of eighteen per cent. or $74,360,000 in amount, which implies a falling off at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum, and the shipments of domestic produce for the same period, reduced to specie value, were $397,000,000, against $344,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $53,000,000.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for returning prosperity.

THERE is no disguising or explaining away the fact that the entire Democratic party of the South, rank and file, are in hearty accord on the question of pressing all their claims for losses incurred during the rebellion, and securing their payment just as soon as they can get possession of the Government. The mass of these people have been taught, and firmly believe that they are justly entitled to compensation for all their losses—that the Government should make no distinction between those who were loyal and those who were disloyal, but should treat all alike, now that the war is over and peace restored. They have been made to believe their claims legal and just, by such men as TILDEN, who declared that every soldier who set foot on Southern soil was there as a trespasser, and liable for damages; by men like Judge BLACK, who, acting as the legal adviser to President BUCHANAN, announced that there was no power in the Federal Government to coerce a State; and by scores of other Democratic leaders, North as well as South. It has been the uniform teaching of that party, from the beginning of the war to the close, and the rebel claimants only await the proper opportunity to make their grand raid upon the Treasury. The Confederate archives, in the possession of the Administration at Washington, contain very valuable hints as to the purposes of the Southern leaders at the close of the war, with regard to these claims. The opinion of JOHN H. REAGAN on this very point is among the archives, and is brought to light as additional proof, if any were wanting. REAGAN was Postmaster General of the Confederacy at the time of the collapse; and, pending the negotiations between General SHERMAN and General JOHNSTON, for the surrender of the rebel army, the Confederate Cabinet "was on wheels," flying by rail from Richmond. DAVIS convened his Cabinet (this was the last meeting) in a freight car at Charlotte, N. C., and in submitting SHERMAN's terms requested each member to state his views in writing. They did so, and these papers all fell into the hands of the Government. REAGAN submitted his views at great length, and as they are of peculiar interest at this time, we append the following extract:

Nothing is said in the agreement about the publicdebt and the disposition of our public property, beyond the turning over of arms to the State arsenals. In the final adjustments we should endeavor to have provisions for the auditing of the debt of the Confederacy, and for its payment, in common with the war debt of the United States. We may ask this on the ground that we did not seek this war, but only sought peaceful separation to secure our people and States from the effects of unconstitutional encroachments by the other States; and because, on the principles of civility, allowing that both parties had acted in good faith, and gone to war on a misunderstanding which admitted of no other solution, and now agree to a cessation and to a full settlement of the past, it would be unjust to compel our people to assist in the payment of the war debt of the United States, and for them to refuse to allow much of the revenues as we might contribute to be applied to the payment of our creditors. If it should be said that this is a liberality never accorded by the conqueror to the conquered, the answer is that if the object of the pacification is to restore the Union in good faith, and to reconcile the people to each other—to restore confidence and faith and prosperity and homogeneity—then it is of the first importance that the terms of reconciliation should be based on entire equity, and that no just ground of grief or complaint should be left to either party.

The above was written in April, 1865, at the close of the war, and Mr. REAGAN is now a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas. Where is the evidence that he has changed his opinion, or modified his views in the least, as to the "principles of equity" which, by his judgment, govern the payment of the rebel war claims? Evidence is not wanting to show that the present "Confederate House," as it has been appropriately termed, is in favor of obliterating all distinction between the two classes of claimants, and putting rebels on the same footing with Union men. The Committee on War Claims of the House, a majority of whom are Democrats—the Chairman being GEORGE C. CABELL, of Virginia, an ex-Confederate colonel—reported before the recess in favor of allowing, for a quantity of tobacco seized by order of General HAWLEY. The tobacco had been the property of a Virginia firm, named PICKRELL & BROOKS, both openly and confessedly engaged in the rebellion, and subsequently amnestied. The committee reported a bill for the payment of the claim, on the ground that the right of the owner of property in insurrectionary districts could not be divested by rebellion, or even by treason, and that by seizure the Government simply became trustee for the owners, and was bound to make restitution on proof of loss. This goes even further than REAGAN, and shows that the Democratic party is progressive in its advance upon the Treasury, if in nothing else. That bill is still pending, and will undoubtedly be passed if TILDEN is elected. It will open the door for thousands of similar claims, and will form a precedent upon which the last dollar demanded by rebel claimants can be paid. HOPKINS and COCHRAN were fellow members with CABELL, but never opened their mouths against that report. Now they go about telling the people that they are opposed to paying a single rebel claim; and TILDEN, in his extremity, declares he will veto all bills passed for that purpose. There is no faith to be placed in promises made under such desperate circumstances. The only safety is to vote for candidates whose record on this point is as consistent as it is unquestionable.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to block the wheels of reform.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes a "leaf from Democratic History" which, taken in connection with TILDEN's Southern claims letter, is extremely interesting at this juncture. The National Democratic platform in 1852 contained the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

PIERCE, the Democratic candidate for President, was elected on this platform, and in his first message he used the following language:

Notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. *That this repose is to suffer no shock during any effectual term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured.*

Here were two distinct pledges, one by the National Convention of the party and one by the man whom it had elected President, that the compromises on the subject of slavery should not under any circumstances be disturbed. *But the very next year the "united South" entered upon its scheme to force slavery into Kansas and Nebraska.* To do this it was necessary to repeal the Missouri compromise. The South demanded it; the Democrats of the North acquiesced just as they acquiesced in everything that the slaveholders ordered; Congress repealed that solemn compact, and PIERCE, in the face of his distinct pledge that "his repose is to suffer no shock during my official term if I have power to avert it," signed the bill. Does anybody suppose that if TILDEN should be elected President and the Democrats secure control of Congress, he would stand in the way of the demand of the "solid South" for the payment of Southern claims, any more than PIERCE stood in the way of the repeal of the Missouri compromise? TILDEN's promise is not half as clear and unequivocal as was that of PIERCE, and the former would, as the latter did, prove falser than a dicer's oath.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for equal and exact justice to all men.

THE importance of a protective tariff to the manufacturing industries of the country, has been urged again and again, and illustrated in various ways, by facts and arguments. To-day we present some facts, bearing on this subsect, and furnished by Mr. JOHN STOREY, formerly of South Boston, but for some years past a resident of this city, and now employed by Messrs. ADAMS & Co., glass manufacturers. In 1854 he was employed at the works of Messrs. J. D. JARVIS & CORMERAIS, glass manufacturers, of Boston, and under the tariff then existing the business was prosperous, all hands were employed, and the semi-monthly pay roll averaged about $2,300. A change in the tariff brought disaster, and in the three subsequent years this prosperous business dwindled to nothing, so far as the workmen were concerned. They were not only thrown idle, but many of them suffered privation, and some few had to go to the poor house. The firm began to import wares, when no longer able to compete with the foreign manufacturers, and from a number of the invoices, now in Mr. STOREY's possession, we copy a few figures, to show the great loss inflicted upon our own workmen in that department of skilled labor: Cut tumblers were imported at $1 37 per dozen, which the workmen had formerly received $1 50 per dozen for cutting. Goblets, the labor on which was worth 50 cents, and so on through the list. It was not until 1861 that the works began to revive again, at which time Mr. STOREY was employed as foreman. He thinks workmen ought to know these facts, and should vote as one man against the candidates of the free trade party. We think so, too. It is a fatal error to suppose that things cannot be made worse by a change. Let our protective tariff be once destroyed, and thousands of workmen, in all parts of the country, will find themselves in the position described by Mr. STOREY, as existing at Boston between 1855 and 1860. The only safe plan is to vote the whole Republican ticket.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to cast away the fruits of the war.

THE employing and land-owning Democrats of South Carolina, who constitute the minority of voters in that State, have, in the language of one of their own number, "vowed a solemn oath before God" that they will not read no land to any negro who shall vote the Republican ticket at the next election; hire no laborer who shall vote the Republican ticket; employ no mechanic or workman in any capacity who shall vote the Republican ticket; that no advances of food shall be made to any person working on share contracts, and that no negro voting the Republican ticket shall occupy a hut, or cabin, or house, in which to live with his family. In other words, every man in that State who votes the Republican ticket next Tuesday is to be driven from his home, denied food and the means of procuring it, and with his family, reduced to starvation and death. Commenting on this wholesale and infamous proscription for opinion's sake, which the *Post* advises the South to inaugurate here in Pittsburgh as well as in that section, the Chicago *Tribune* says, with righteous indignation:

We submit this barbarity, this extreme cruelty, this wholesale proscription of the whole laboring and industrial population of a State, to the consideration of the free people of the North, where the only reputable citizens are those who earn the bread they eat, and where no class is recognized that claims an exemption from labor and the right to govern those who do as slaves. This South Carolina oath is an alien among American institutions. It is a crime against national liberty. It is barbarous and infamous, and repulsive to all the instincts of free people. They ask this only ground that we did not seek this war, but only sought peaceful separation to secure our people and States from the effects of unconstitutional encroachments by the other States; and because, on the principles of civility, allowing that both parties had acted in good faith, and gone to war on a misunderstanding which admitted of no other solution, and now agree to a cessation and to a full settlement of the past, it would be unjust to compel our people to assist in the payment of the war debt of the United States, and for them to refuse to allow much of the revenues as we might contribute to be applied to the payment of our creditors. If it should be said that this is a liberality never accorded by the conqueror to the conquered, the answer is that if the object of the pacification is to restore the Union in good faith, and to reconcile the people to each other—to restore confidence and faith and prosperity and homogeneity—then it is of the first importance that the terms of reconciliation should be based on entire equity, and that no just ground of grief or complaint should be left to either party.

THE eastward movement of breadstuffs by the water route continues very large, notwithstanding the heavy competition of the railways and the very low rates charged by them. The total receipts of grain at Buffalo in October, according to the tables of the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city, were 7,234,167 bushels. In the corresponding month last year there were 8,065,990 bushels, and 7,933,490 bushels in the year previous. The imports for the navigation season up to November 1, aggregate 38,628,783 bushels, against 43,929,857 bushels in 1875. This shows a total decline of only 5,301,000 bushels in the grain receipts, which, the *Advertiser* thinks, is not as great a way as might have been anticipated from the terrible competition that the lake route has had to contend against all the season.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote for "a public plunderer."

HON. NEHEMIAH PERRY, ex Mayor of Newark, N. J., and a distinguished Democrat, made a telling speech for HAYES and WHEELER, in that city, on Monday night last. He was a candidate for nomination for the office of Governor, some years ago, and is an able and influential gentleman. The position he has taken will exert an important influence upon the canvass in that State.

Honest Vs. Sharp.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The President of the French Centennial Commission has disclaimed his letter published by an injudicious friend, but some of the explanations and extenuations made on his behalf before the disclaimer show that, as a people, we are not above suspicion, and it behooves us to consider if we have given, or are giving, the world reason to suspect us of being a nation of sharpers. That we are suspected is a fact of which any one must be aware who has spent a few months abroad, and though polite Frenchmen may disclaim, they send police officers to watch us.

Now, what have we done, what are we doing, to deserve this?

Last Presidential election we nominated a man whose honesty was above suspicion; and one for whom we had to make all manner of excuses and allowances in order that him appear so. In the campaign we assumed that, being honest, Mr. Greeley must be weak. We gave him the name of Old Granny, a term of contempt, and hounded him into the grave and elected, by an overwhelming majority, a man who had made a fortune while in the public service, by professional jobbery; and for a man who, by patient industry and faithful, public service had accumulated a modest competence.

We have reaped some bitter fruit of that choice, and now we are "at it again."

Governor Hayes is honest and Governor Tilden is sharp! Hayes, being honest, must of course be weak! He is a second edition of "Old Honesty." A lawyer who is not accumulated a fortune by sharp practice, a business man who neglected his own affairs to serve his country in her hour of need! Bah! Of course he is weak. Of course he will be the tool of rings! Did anybody ever see an honest American who was not a fool? Why, certainly not! Washington was a fool, of course! So was Lincoln, and Seward, and Greeley, and Sumner, and Gerrit Smith, and every other man who served his country when he might have been filling his own coffers.

Look at Edwin Stanton, what an idiot he was! Missed all the chances of the war and died poor! A pretty American, to be sure! He had no more sense than Hayes! One fighting in the Cabinet, the other in the field, regardless of the golden opportunity of feathering their own nests!

Not so with Lawyer Tilden! He is *sharp*—staid at home and minded his own business; gobbled railroads as fast as a banty rooster does blackberries, and made his fortune while the Ohio nuisakuil was away fighting rebels and letting his practice go to the dogs. Tilden is so sharp that he saved thousands a year by merely taking a false oath, while his rival was reporting an old, dumb watch to the assessor! "Away with him! crucify him! crucify him!"

In the last campaign there was some confusion in the lines. It was certain that Greeley was honest, but it was persistently claimed that Grant was honest too; the jury decided the doubt in his favor; but it took a long step downward when unquestioned integrity was put aside for doubtful honesty, and this step has prepared us for another. The issue is squarely made now and the result is to be seen. The world cannot possibly be mistaken and must see that our election turns on the question whether an honest man or a sharp man does best represent the American people. Let us meet it squarely, and no dodging, no arguments. If we choose a sharp man let us be content to stand before the world as a nation of sharpers; and while the issue is doubtful it is ridiculous for us to get up in indignation meetings and charge it with dishonesty, while it is a question whether we shall choose as our Chief Magistrate an honest man or a sharper.

But not alone in the national ticket is the issue fair and square. Look at Russell Errett. I myself have known him as a politician for thirty years. Knew him when he was hammering away in the "solid liberty party." He has been in the business never since, and what has come of it? No money to speak of. Scarcely seems to have a decent coat, though he does pay his debts. Is not sharp, and never was; while his competitor is the very personification of sharpness. True he is inferior to the head of his ticket in sharp practice, but he is a keen, cunning lawyer. Dapper and brisk, on the alert for his own interest, and up to the art of turning sharp corners and making the worse appear the better part.

These two are fair representatives of the two schools, plodding honesty in the public service and cunning devices in the service of self. When we have chosen the last let us be content to be suspected by our neighbors and pointed at by the nations of the earth. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1876.

In November, 1871, one Jason Weeks arrived in New York by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, being left in an unattended car, was robbed by three desperadoes of some $16,000 in Government bonds and other securities. He has now recovered a verdict for the full amount, the Supreme Court of that State holding that the company was bound to exercise a reasonable amount of diligence in protecting their passengers from robbery.

MR. TILDEN AND SECESSION.

Letter from Thurlow Weed—The United South's Demand that Its War Claims Shall Be Paid—Coercion of the States Not Lawful in Mr. Tilden's Opinion—Secession of the Southern States Certain If Mr. Tilden is Elected.

[From the New York Times, November 1.]

The issues in the pending canvass have been so clearly, forcibly and ably discussed that I should not venture to offer my own views, if one aspect of the question, and to my mind the most vital one, had been presented to the people. The first allusion to the greatest danger of the hour that I have seen is in a *Tribune* editorial of this morning. I pass by other and well-founded objections to Mr. Tilden, in the hope of concentrating attention upon a feature in the canvass which cannot fail, I think, to arouse and intensify public sentiment against his election.

If any doubt existed that rebel war claims amounting to more than $2,000,000,000 are to be pressed upon Congress, and that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States are to be nullified, Governor Tilden's letter sets all doubts at rest. It may now, therefore, be assumed that the South will deny that these constitutional amendments were duly ratified by three-fourths of the States, and that claims for the return of the cotton tax, for rebel losses, for the occupancy of their lands by the Union army and payment for their emancipated slaves, most of which have already been presented, will be urged by a united South. The State of Missouri has already audited and allowed such claims, amounting to more than $2,000,000, for which its scrip has been issued, payable when that State shall have received the amount from the United State Treasury. The payment of these claims would more than double our national debt. That burden added to one which is all that our people can, and more than they ought to endure, would bring inevitable bankruptcy and ruin upon the people and the Government. But if the North should be strong enough in Congress to resist the payment of these claims, what, with Mr. Tilden as President, would be the next step? In his letter to Judge Kent, Mr. Tilden said:

"The framers of the Constitution left revolution organized when it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation, as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion."

Similar views were expressed by Mr. Tilden about the same time in a long letter to the *Evening Post*. He held those opinions throughout the war, and accused us for them in refusing to aid the Government in any form in its defense and maintenance of the Union. At a Democratic gathering at Tweddle Hall, in Albany, in 1861, Mr. Tilden's speech is thus reported in the Albany *Argus:*

"Mr. Tilden argued strongly against coercion, showing the strength and resources of the Southern States. He declared that he, for one, would resist, under any and all circumstances, the use of force to coerce the South into the Union; first, because it would be ineffective, and next, because it would lead to a war of extermination."

With a President holding such opinions, to which he has deliberately and publicly committed himself, what would be the course of Confederate States whose claims had been rejected? With the door left wide open, would they not step out of the Union? They could do so unopposed, the President having declared that they were at liberty to "snap the tie of confederation" whenever they choose to do so, and that there was no power in the Government to coerce them back. Can any sane man, therefore, which cost a four years' war will be accomplished without resistance, delay or expense. The Confederate States would will be re-established and the freedmen of the South remanded into slavery! Such are to be the fruits of Mr. Tilden's election. Can any intelligent man doubt it, or will any reflecting man deny, that these consequences must be the legitimate and logical results of such causes?

The Southern States went out of the Union in 1860, in accordance with a predetermined plan, without other justification, reason or pretext than the election of a Republican President. The secession and rebellion were unprovoked and causeless, except in the determination to "snap the tie of confederation." Now, the South, from point of view, will have reason a thick as blackberries for "organizing revolution." And with the knowledge that the President of the United States will refuse to use the power of the Government to preserve the Union they will quietly and complacently walk out of it. Should the Democratic party succeed in this election we shall witness the spectacle of Samuel J. Tilden presiding over one fragment, and Jefferson Davis presiding over another fragment of a dismembered Union. T. W.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1876.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Up, freemen of the glorious North!
You started from your careless trust
At hunter-calling gun!
Up, for your manhood and your rights!
And down their rebel throats
Send back their boasting, wasted fast
With freemen's honest votes!

A new poem by Tennyson is announced.

Co-operative farming in Maryland is a failure.

Maine cotton mills are shipping sheetings direct to China.

In this contest recreancy to the Democracy will be fidelity to country.

Narrow-gauge railroads are increasing in the West as grasshoppers diminish.

A Charleston cobbler appeals in a news paper card to "those wanting Hampton shoes."

Minnesota taxes liquor dealers ten dollars each to pay for a new State Inebriate Asylum.

It will surprise many people to hear that Norway now ranks as the third maritime power on earth.

The idea of postal cards first originated with the present Postmaster General of the German Empire.

The extraordinary number of weddings recorded is given as another strong evidence of better times.

The Ohio river on Tuesday performed the curious feat of rising four feet below the Louisville falls and falling two inches above.

Over eight millions of people, nearly one-fifth of our entire population, have thus far visited the great Exhibition at Philadelphia.

A numerous pilgrimage of American and Canadian Catholics to Rome will occur in the spring to attend the Pope's Episcopal jubilee.

Vergennes, Vermont, the oldest city in New England, is called the smallest city in the world, its area being less than two square miles.

It is intimated that George W. Childs has bought the New York *Tribune*, to be delivered after the election, without its real estate, for $500,000.

A Boston man, who was sued for an amount in excess of his debt, has recovered from his creditor five times the amount of the latter's original claim as damages.

Some of the New York churches are reported to pay their pastors weekly, and the effect is said to be a great improvement in the sermons and in the fervor of the preachers.

Among the religious notices in a Western paper, one reads: "Parson Piper pipes a religious roundeay to happy hearers at St. Luke's, on Sundays, morning and evening."

The plan of endowing the conductors and brakemen of railroads with police powers, so that they may arrest and hold evil doers, is rapidly gaining favor throughout the country.

Nearly a million dollar's worth of cod liver oil will go to Britain from Newfoundland this year. The bulk will be 1,250,000 gallons, seemingly enough for all the consumptives in the world.

The engineer of the French Exposition of 1878, M. Krautz, intends to imitate the Hell Gate explosion, by opening in a similar manner the excavations for the basement of the Exhibition building.

The number of Centennial envelopes issued by the Postoffice Department up to date is about nine million. The issuing of these envelopes will be discontinued as soon as the Centennial Exhibition closes.

According to the city census just completed by the School Agent and submitted last evening to the Board of Education, the population of Chicago is 407,661, a figure considerably below the general estimate hitherto.

Another indication of the revival of business in New England is the recent passage through Vermont from Canada of three hundred emigrants, who had been engaged to work in factories in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Western grain elevators are fast becoming filled, and will soon have no more room. This is caused by an unusual scarcity of cars, the Eastern railway corporations being unwilling to furnish cars at the present low freight rates.

The famous cruise of the British exploring ship Challenger is to be the subject of three works, the one the narrative of the cruise by Mr. Spry, the other "Log Letters from the Challenger," by Lord George Campbell; the third is the narrative and results of the expedition, by Sir Wyville Thompson.

The State Etomologist of Minnesota has been investigating the grasshopper business in that State, and has not succeeded in finding a sound egg. The sacks are, to a great extent, destroyed, and the exposure of the eggs leave them to decay. He is confident there will not be much injury from grasshoppers next year.

PERSONAL.

MacGahan, the correspondent who photographed the Bulgarian atrocities in the London *Daily News* and aroused all Europe, is a native of Toledo, Ohio.

A New York paper says that there is an old gentleman in England who has found the true elixir of life to be the food of infancy. He always has five wet-nurses "on tap," and grows "fat and well liking" as he verges on centenarianism.

Vincent Colyer, well-known for his many good works, not least of which was the inauguration of the United States Christian Commission, has been nominated for the Connecticut Assembly by the Republicans of his district. His election should be assured by an exceptionally large majority.

Loring Pasha, the American officer who, it is presumed, lost his life on the second disastrous Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia, was General W. W. Loring, formerly an officer of the United States army, and afterwards a Confederate major general. At the close of the rebellion he accepted service with the Khedive of Egypt.

A few days ago, as President Chadbourne, of Williams College, during a lecture, was telling the freshmen class that the notion of allowing girls to enter the college for the sake of their good influence on the boys was not as sound as it might be, a freshman raised his hand and eagerly inquired, "Don't you think it would have a good influence on the young ladies?"

The Countess Mary Joannini, the only American resident in Belgrade, has made an appeal to her countrymen on behalf of the homeless and suffering Servians. She computes the number of people needing assistance at 250,000. The Countess Joannini will be remembered by old Washingtonians as Miss Mary Harrington, daughter of Mr. Chase's Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The town of Ipswich, Mass., is all in a flutter over the supposed finding of the long sought treasure of Captain Kidd at Castle Hill. As the story goes, a man had a dream, a few weeks since, and in it saw a large tree, which had grown up since he last visited the spot; under that tree gold was buried, over which were six cannon balls. A man to whom this was told has visited the spot, dug up the ground, and found six cannon-balls and some gold.

Alfreds *vs.* Alfreds was an Indianapolis divorce case in which, Saturday last, a decree was granted the plaintiff's wife. The party were married in 1865, and the marriage was celebrated with a champagne supper, during which it was suggested the whole party attend a ball then progressing. The bride approved, but the groom objected; she went, but he wouldn't; and when she returned he was gone. Since that day they never met, and the decree Saturday was granted for abandonment by the husband.

Results of Protection—A Competent Witness.

[From a letter (October 21, 1876) of Hon. Henry S. Sanford to Thurlow Weed.]

A few items as to the results of protection to American industry may not be out of place here. The Russia, whence I have just landed, had, like most all ships from Europe, but a small amount of manufactured goods on freight. The agent at Queenstown told me their freights outward hardly paid for the handling, while they were crammed with produce and American articles inward at high rates. "How we are to pay for these prodigious American imports," said our good Captain Cook, "bothers me." On board the steamer were several Englishmen, coming with their capital to erect mills for lost customers and to be numbered among our home consumers—most remarkable among all, the representative of an iron company with over £500,000 capital, to erect a set of furnaces and iron works in East Tennessee. Another was associate in one of the large English carpet establishments, and said his firm was going to erect a mill here. Some Sheffield people told me that two large cutlery establishments were in course of erection by Sheffield manufacturers in this country; that after importing from us knife blades for English cutlery they were coming to profit by our more intelligent labor and labor-saving machinery; both their workmen prohibited the use of at home. I could multiply similar instances; in fine, I have thus incidentally learned of six large manufacturing establishments erecting North, or about to be, with English capital.

Again, a gentleman from New Zealand on board told me that he landed freeze at San Francisco by the same steamer with 205 passengers on their way to England, mostly to buy goods; that, attracted by the superiority or cheapness of the American articles, he had purchased some of his stock through (he mentioned a large invoice of crosscut saws among other things), but now had returned to complete purchases of manufactured goods in the new direct line of trade, which he could make to better advantage here than in his former market—England—which he remarked seemed to have been making no improvement in many years compared with the progress here; and he said, with a sigh, that the probability was their people would soon abandon England for their new trade, which, he added, we could more advantageously furnish to them; and, to complete the picture, an English agent of free trade was on his way over to enlighten us as to the prejudice—this time in a humanitarian point of view—caused by our villainous protective laws.

I have been in this center of manufacturing industry of Connecticut, the Naugatuck Valley, but thirty-six hours, and what I have learned from all is most cheerful still as to the good results of protection to our people and manufacturers. The first three men I met in the streets had each to tell me a tale of unexpected success from England for their products exhibited at the Centennial. Meeting latter, at a friend's office, a number of manufacturers, and making inquiries on the subject, I came to the conclusion on their statements that, of the 100 or 150 different articles of manufacture in this valley, one-third, and that, perhaps, the best, are in demand or saleable abroad where but two or three were twenty years ago. What more amazed me was the fact given by one of them, that he had received a recent order from England for portable steam engines. "We have them cheaper here," wrote his correspondent, "but yours are better, and better made."

There were several very intelligent English manufacturers on board, with whom I conversed on the painful subject of the loss of their markets with us. All admitted that protection had commenced the work which had been completed by the superior intelligence and skill of many of our workmen, which is stimulated to produce labor-saving machines, which their English trades unions will not permit or have, and anticipate serious competition from us in other markets.

A Suggestive Scene.

[From the Cleveland Leader, November 1.]

Here is a scene for a painter. When the Democratic processions were marching up Broadway, last Thursday night, past Madison Square, where Governor Tilden was reviewing the parade, John Morrissey, standing with Senator Conkling and other man, picked the Governor up in his arms as though he had been a rag-baby, and held him aloft for seven minutes, so that "the boys" in the procession could get a better view of him. What a spectacle was that! A candidate for the Presidency, a man who aspires to the chair of Washington, and Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, dandled before a howling mob in the arms of a prize fighter, a gambler, who lives in daily defiance of the law! What a scene for this centennial year! What a comment on the party whose candidate he is, the professed party of "reform and Tilden, Morrissey Reform!" Does not the soul of every decent citizen revolt against such degredation of American politics?

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and strive it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publishers' *lowest rates.*

5. They are so supplied with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their long experience and supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

1876.

UNPRECEDENTED

Wm. Semple

Has open now and on counters

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

New and Desirable Dress Goods.

Large and most complete stock of French, English and Fancy Dress Fabrics at the very lowest prices.

NEW SILKS.

Black and Colored Silks of the most celebrated manufacture, combining all the very latest shades and colorings, with the very low prices at which these goods are offered, make this a specially attractive department.

BROCADES.

Among the many novelties now on our counters are: Alpaca and Diagonal Brocades, Cashmere and Satteen Brocades, Cashmere Plaids, Armure Stripes, Damassee and Mohair Brocades, Sicilian Basket Cloths, and many other attractions, such as an elegant stock of Black and Colored Cashmeres, our stock of which stands unrivaled; all specially adapted to street and housewear, at the lowest prices.

FLANNELS.

A full and complete stock of Eastern and Country Flannels, in Plain, Twilled and Barred, at lowest mill prices. At 19½c, good heavy Blue Twilled Flannel. At 16c, extra heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.

WATERPROOFS.

At 50c upward, extra good Black Waterproofs, Green, Brown, Blue and Plaid, at lowest prices.

Nos. 165,

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOWMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM A. CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABEL,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN H. KNABEL,	23.	WILLIAM A. WALL,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW H. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE.	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILSON.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL RE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 2, 1876.

No noticeable increase was reported in the offerings of commercial paper to-day, and banking circles continued rather quiet. For the present the demand for money is light, and while the funds of the banks are at present pretty well employed, a softening of rates would not be unlikely should the light demand for money continue during the month. It is the general opinion that the lull is due to the interest in the impending election, and that after next Tuesday a revival of the recent activity will be witnessed. There is every reason for the belief that the close of the struggle, whichever party may be triumphant, will have a beneficial effect, if not from direct causes, at least from the removal of a most absorbing topic, which naturally exerts a disturbing and retarding effect upon business affairs. Rates continue steady at 7@9 10 per cent., with nearly all the business in prime commercial paper at 8@9 per cent. Eastern funds were in liberal supply and easy at par in settlements between the banks with counter rates nominal.

—The hardships of bankers of an over-accumulation of idle funds is illustrated by a recent paragraph in the London *Financier*. That journal says: "Calling upon a banker of our acquaintance the other day, he appealed to our sympathy by exclaiming, 'I have just had a great misfortune.' 'Indeed,' we asked, 'what misfortune.' 'Well,' he replied, 'an old has happened!' 'Well,' he replied, 'an old customer has just called and left me £100, £100 on deposit.' So much for a banker's misfortune. Our friend could not refuse to take money which was offered by an old and valued customer." A little incident of this kind portrays the state of the money market as well as anything that could be said. The case narrated seems a misfortune indeed, but it is not without its parallel here. Many times during the past year several of our national banks have found their deposits a burden—first, because as the notes in circulation and the deposits increse, is an increase in the reserve called for; and, second, as the average amount of deposits and notes in circulation increase, the tax on the same is increased. So limited has been the demand for money that the excess of deposits on which the banks have had to pay tax has in many instances proved a loss rather than a source of profit. The case of the London banker is not so singular after all. Our banks and bankers, as far as we know, are willing to receive all the deposits which old customers or others are desirous of putting into their hands, although they may not care to pay interest upon them.

—A suggestion has recently been made in the Eastern cities of a plan to furnish information to bankers concerning the amount of outstanding paper of any firm whose notes may be presented at their counters. It is as follows: Each member of the Clearing House to have the right to present any name or names to the manager with a request to be informed of the aggregate amount of such paper held by the other banks of the city. Upon receiving such a request it should be the duty of the manager to furnish slips for information to the several banks, and upon receiving the answers to communicate the total to the inquiring bank, but in no case to specify the amount held by any one individual bank. Some such plan as this, with such modifications and additions as may be necessary, it is believed, would prevent many of the failures and losses which so interfere with business and discourage legitimate credit.

—One of the apparent favorites on the New York mining stock board is the stock of the Grant Mining Company, the dealings in that stock comprising a third of the volume of the business in that board during the first three weeks of its existence. An investigation into the mining property of the company shows that no such exploration of the vein has been made as would prove its continuity or the richness of the ore; in fact, there is scarcely a mine, hoisting or pumping works, or improvement of any kind, and no stamp mill. No definite information is given which proves the property to be anything whatever. Having found it impossible to raise working capital on the Pacific coast, where such enterprises are better understood than here, the company has come to New York to seek for money. An inquiry into the nature of the sales shows that they are what the brokers call "washed," that is, the company sells and buys its own securities through agents. Such transactions are discreditable in the highest degree.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $556,000. Customs receipts $38,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling quiet at 484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 109¾ and closed at the opening price. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds generally firm; Northwestern consolidated advanced 2 per cent. State bonds dull. The stock market was weak, the tendency being toward lower figures, with the largest transactions in Lake Shore and Michigan Central. The former declined to 56¾ and the latter to 45¾, closing sales were at 56¾ and 45¾ respectively. Western Union declined to 71¾, and closed at 71¾ bid. Hannibal common fell off to 25¾, preferred to 55¾. New York Central to 101½, Wabash to 7¾, and Northwestern preferred to 59¾, with a fractional recovery in some cases. Coal stocks were firmer, Delaware and Hudson Canal advancing to 71¾, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 74½ and New Jersey Central to 36¾. Transactions 130,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 6,000 St. Paul, 83,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 19,000 Michigan Central and 3,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
West. Union Tel....	71¾
Quicksilver.....	11
Do. preferred.....	36
Pacific Mail.....	24½
Mariposa.....	4
Do. preferred.....	10
Adams Express....[illegible]	
Wells-Fargo Exp..	93½
American Express	46½
United States Ex.	69½
New York Central	101½
Erie.....	11
Do. preferred.....	21
Harlem.....	124
Do. preferred.....	132
Michigan Central	45½
Panama.....	115
Lake Shore.....	56¾
Illinois Central..	94
Cleve. and Pitts..	79
Northwestern.....	57½
Do. preferred.....	84
C., C., C. & I.....	39
New Jersey Cent..	36¾

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	118
5-20's, 1865.....	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new....	112¾
5-20's, 1867.....	113¾
5-20's, 1868.....	117

STATE SECURITIES.	
Tennessee, old.....	43½
Tennessee, new.....	45
Virginia, old.....	39½
Virginia, new.....	36

LONDON, November 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 95½. United States 5-20's of 1865, 103½; do. 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's 106¾. Railroad securities.—New York Central 103; Erie 16¾; do. preferred 18.

PARIS, November 2.—The amount of specie in the Bank of France increased 6,842,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 2.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Gold 110½. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 9@9½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 2, 1876.

A moderate amount of business is doing in wholesale circles, but no very marked movements are to be reported. Beyond crude petroleum, which continues to fluctuate in an uncertain manner, there are no important changes to note in quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	2,231
Corn, bus.....	3,100
Oats, bus.....	1,000
Wheat, bbls.....	400
Barley, bus.....	2,250
Rye, bus.....	200
Hay, bales.....	130
Lumber, m.....	3,500

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, on small lots. Dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Continues moderately active with ample supplies. Wheat is steady and unchanged. We quote choice red winter at $1 25@1 26; amber do @ 30@1 32; white at $1 29@1 35. Corn is moderately active with car prime yellow mixed offered at 38@39c for low-mixed. Oats in good demand; 34@36c for yellow; 32@34c for mixed; new car corn is in large supply and easy at 30@32c. Barley is in fair inquiry, but not quotably lower. We quote prime white at 70@75c; choice at 65@70c. Barley is steady and in fair demand, but weak for spring. We quote in small supply, and rather good to prime at 90@95c; choice at 85@90c for No. 2 spring. Sales are made at 80@85c for fair to good. Feeds—There is an active demand at steady rates. Long-cut timothy hay at $18 00@19 00 for choice; prime timothy at $16 00@17 00; mixed at $14 00@15 00; clover at $12 00@13 00; baled straw at $8 00@9 00; loose at $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a weak market with large supplies. Prices are quotably unchanged but none except the choicest stock will bring full rates. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply at steady figures, viz: prime white navy $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply is liberal and prices continue rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@6c; medium grass 4@4½c; red tipped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 3 per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market was weak with some dealers reporting a decline of 1@2c from our quotations. Although the trade generally continues to quote former rates nominally unchanged, most sales have to be made at a concession. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 20@23c; choice dairy packed 18@23c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $5 50@4 00 per bbl; per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade at unchanged rates. We quote prime September factory at 13@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 13½@14c. New York Goshen rules as to ize in round lots; 14½@15c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a rather easier feeling. Prices range at $9 50@10 50 ₩ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—Continues in liberal supply and prices are easy but unchanged. We quote at $5 00@4 00 ₩ barrel.

EGGS—The supply is large and prices are easy. We quote prime fresh at 24@25c; do dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The market continues rather easy at unchanged rates. We quote strictly fresh at 22@23c ₩ dozen; pickled 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Quotable at 60@65c at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@53c.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c; Chestnut do 20c; basswood do 20c; buckwheat do 18@20c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Receipts are still heavy, 2,400 bushels having arrived by river alone to-day, and the market is weak and demoralized with sales of car-loads to-day, and material concessions from our quotations which are nominal. For strictly prime stock the range of the trade is 50@60c for Peerless, as to quality; 70@75c for strictly prime peachblows from store. Factory sacks $1 00@2 25 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

WOOL—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

Provisions.

There is a rather slow but steady demand for the leading staples confined to orders for consumptive requirements, which will continue until the winter trade sets in. Prices are steady and unchanged in important respects. Receipts are rather light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8@c ₩ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10c.

CURED AND CORNED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 12c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 14c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½@10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, 9 dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—In fair demand and market easy. We quote refined lard in tierces 11@c ₩ lb; in half barrels 12c ₩ lb; in buckets 12½c ₩ lb; 3-lb cans 13½c ₩ lb; 5-lb cans 13½c ₩ lb; 10-lb pails 14c ₩ lb; 5-lb pails 13½c ₩ lb; 3-lb pails 13½c ₩ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11@11½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote extra at 70c; No. 1 at 75c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; strictly winter-strained oil is worth 5c advance on these figures; summer oil, 10c ₩ gallon less than winter grades.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 7@7½c; country do 7@7½c ₩ lb; rough 5½@6c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

Business with some of the leading houses is rather active while others report only a moderate trade. Sugars and coffees are firm but unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Sugars.	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	24	Standard A.....	11½@11¾c
Choice Rio.....	23	Standard B.....	11½@
Prime Rio.....	22	Standard C.....	11½@
Good Rio.....	20	Extra C.....	10¾@10¾c
Ordinary Rio.....	19	Demerara.....	11½@
Mocha.....	30	Crushed.....	12½@
Roasted Coffees.		Powdered.....	12
Rio, in packages..	25	Granulated.....	12
2d grades do.	24@25c	Powdered.....	12
Rio, in bulk.....	23½@24c	Confectioners'....	11½@
Java, in packages.	30	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Java, in bulk.....	30½c	Str'y ch. N. O....	36c
Mocha.....	35	Prime.....	32@36c
YoungHyson.25c@	60	Syrups.	
Gunpowder...35c@	90	Ex. white drips..	64@65c
Imperial.....35c@	80	Sugar drips.....	55c
Japan.....35c@	85	Lower grades....	25@35c
Oolong.....25c@	80	*Soaps.*	
Fancy do.....	1 00	Irish soap, ₩ box..	$1 20
Souchong.....	35c@	Star, ₩ box..	5 75
Choice Cav'la..	64@67 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75
Patna.....	67½c	Gold Dust.....	6 00
Louisiana.....	6 c	Extra olive do..	3 80
Starch.		Do. N. Y. City, ₩ b	c
Pearl.....	8½@9c	California, ₩ box..	$4 20
Silver gloss.....	7½@10½c	*Soda.*	
Corn.....	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in bbls..	4½@5½c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb in 5 pkgs.	c
Cloves.....	6 c	Bi-carb in 1 pkgs.	6¼c
Allspice.....	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia.....	33@35 c	Star, full wt's..	16 c
Ginger.....	13 c	Star, short wt's..	15@16 c
Pepper.....	18 c	Mould.....	16@16½c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The market was fair and sales regular. The card rates are:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring...	$5 50
mackerel.....	$25 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	22 00	Lake Herring, do.	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
No. 1 large	14 00	Lge Spring scaled	6
No. 2 medium...	11 50	fish, ₩ lb.....	6
Large No. 3.....	11 00	Medium Georges..	4
No. 3 medium...	9 00	Large Georges....	5
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ box	35
Trout, hf-bbls....	5 00	Scaled Herring...	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₩ box, $1 40; London layers, new, $3 25; Valentias, new, Ile ₩ lb; Malaga, new, 12c. Dates, 9@9½c. Figs, 12@13c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 35c; do Tarragona 27c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna 12c; new, 18c. Brazil nuts 12c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $3 75. Oranges—Palermo $4 50 ₩ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas 2 lb cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries $1 80; pineapples do $1 90; blackberries do, $1 90; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—The demand is rather sluggish and trade for the time being is confined to association rates however, without the least sign of weakening or cutting under the regular prices.

We give below the list-prices of the Western Association on which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. in car loads; 40 per cent. in less amounts on orders from jobbers; 30@35 per cent. to small dealers just retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days. The following are the new card prices per box of fifty feet:

SIZE.	SINGLE STRENGTH.				
	1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual	
6x 8 to 8x10	$4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50	
8x11 to 10x12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75	
8x14 to 10x14	5 25	4 75	4 25	4 00	
9x16 to 12x17	5 75	5 25	4 50	4 00	
12x18 to 14x20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 00	
12x22 to 14x30	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25	
18x22 to 20x30	7 75	7 25	5 50	4 50	
18x30 to 24x30	8 50	7 75	5 75	5 No. 4 in	
20x28 to 24x36	9 25	8 75	6 50	quality	
26x36 to 24x44	10 50	9 50	7 00	above 20	
26x36 to 30x50	11 00	9 75	7 50	50 cut.	

SIZE.	DOUBLE STRENGTH.			
	1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x 8 to 8x10	$7 00	$5 50	$6 00	$5 50
8x11 to 8x14	7 50	7 00	6 50	6 00
8x14 to 10x15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9x16 to 12x17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12x18 to 14x20	9 00	8 50	7 50	7 25
15x20 to 16x24	9 50	9 00	8 25	7 75
18x22 to 20x30	11 50	10 50	10 00	No. 4th
20x28 to 24x36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
20x30 to 24x36	14 00	12 50	11 50	above 20
20x40 to 30x50	16 25	13 00	12 50	x30 cut.
30x32 to 30x54	16 75	14 00	13 00	
30x36 to 34x50	18 00	15 00	14 00	
34x38 to 34x60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36x40 to 36x60	22 00	20 00	18 00	
40x60 to 40x64	29 50	27 50	25 00	
40x65 to 40x70	37 00	35 00	32 50	

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making one of the list of sizes, will be rated as united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Colored glass, white lead, subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Trade in glassware is only moderate. Discounts on glass are given as follows: On druggists' green glassware 70@75c; on flint, 50 per cent.; on druggist flint prescription, 50 per cent. for cash; on black bottles 50c and fifty per cent.; flint lamp chimneys 25@33½ per cent. We quote lamp chimneys as follows: Flint glass—No. 0, 2 doz, 65c; No. 2, 2 doz, $1 00. German flint glass—No. 0, ½ and 1 plain round, 45c; No. 2, plain round, 60c.

Petroleum.

November 2.—The market for crude has fluctuated widely with some decline from the opening rates. Refined continues nominal and unchanged.

CRUDE—The oil market has been quiet all the day, and the fluctuations in prices have been 2@2½ per Conduit and United, closing at $3 16½. For shipment $2 10 has been said with a little more inquiry. Union Pipe Line 90@92 45. We find no change in certificates.

REFINED—There is not much change in the lifeless and nominal condition of the trade in round lots. Advices are received of a couple of transactions at 7½@7¾c on tiggers' orders, but on the whole, the dead-lock continues as before. We quote bonded lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 7½@7¾c; car lots to the home trade at 7¾@8c; Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 7½@8c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and easy at $1 20 for city; $1 05 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 2, closing 1.—There is no change in prices. Exporters bought one or two small lots on urgent orders, but as a rule this branch of the trade is showing indifference. Sales are 2,700 barrels refined at 25c and 2,200 barrels (a resale) at 25½c. The asking rates are 25½c. Crude in bulk 12c and 60c in barrels; refined 26c in barrels and 29c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order. Refined in barrels at Philadelphia is quoted at 25c; refined at Baltimore was nominally 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Market strong; crude 11½c; standard white 26c; cases 29c.

PARKERS, November 2.—Market weak and unsettled; United opened at 24½c and now offered at $5 25 with not much doing; shipment offered at $5 25 with no buyers. *Later*—United $4 18¾; shipment about the same.

OIL CITY, November 2.—Market steady at $5 20 bid; United $5 25 asked; immediate shipment.—Nothing doing.

ROSEVILLE, November 2.—There is nothing doing; whatever is quoted is nominal.

TITUSVILLE, November 2.—Market very quiet at $5 00.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12@13½c; refined 26c.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Petroleum nominal; firm; crude 11¾@11¾c; refined 29½c bid; 30c asked.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Refined petroleum 184d; spirits do 10½d.

BOSTON, November 2.—Refined petroleum 26½.

ANTWERP, November 2.—Refined petroleum 36f.

CLEVELAND, November 2.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Barrels.

Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.....1,123

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 2, 1876. }

Owing to the near close of the Centennial and the approach of the Presidential election, we have been somewhat mixed, but from reliable circulars before us, we rather guess we have got the tone of the market. Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., say the supply of good grades of cattle was fair, while common were plenty. They further state that the market has been rather active at last week's prices. So far as hogs were concerned, they state that the market was slow up to this morning, when it opened active, owing to the light run, and sales were made briskly for Yorkers, at quotations given below. Philadelphias shaded from the last week's prices, and not in so good demand. Hamilton, Loughery & Co., Donly, McNabb & Co., report about the same state of the market, which we give as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 ₩s.....	$4 75@5 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 ₩s.....	4 00@4 25
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ₩s.....	3 75@4 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ₩s.....	3 50@3 75
Common, 900 to 1,000 ₩s.....	3 00@3 25
Bulls, stags and cows.....	2 25@2 75
Stockers.....	3 00@3 50
Texans, 800 to 1,200 ₩s.....	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

Philadelphias.....	$5 75@6 05
Best light Yorkers.....	5 30@5 50
Common Yorkers.....	5 00@5 20
Roughs.....	4 00@4 50

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 ₩s.....	$4 50@4 85
Good, 90 to 95 ₩s.....	4 00@4 25
Fair, 75 to 80 ₩s.....	3 25@4 75
Common, 70 to 75 ₩s.....	2 75@3 00
Lambs.....	3 00@3 00

MILCH COWS.

Choice milkers.....	$50 00@65 00
Good milkers.....	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers.....	30 00@35 00
Common milkers.....	25 00@30 00

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 2.—Beeves—Receipts 700 head, making 4,240 head for three days, against 2,200 head for the same time last week. Demand limited for good to prime steers, which were selling slowly at a shade reduction; common to fair cattle, light and medium weight, not wanted except at a further decline from yesterday, equal to 25c. Market closed very heavy, with nearly half the offerings unsold; common to good native steers $7 50@9 50; entirely prime and extra $9 75@10 25; common to fair Texas and Cherokee cattle $5 00@7 50.

Sheep—Receipts 4,600 head, making 15,500 head for three days, against 10,780 head for the same time last week. Buyers bearish; but little stock at former prices, and trade extremely dull at a fraction decline; very choice and extra sheep in small lots at $5 60@5 75; some of the best lambs reached $6 50; $4 25@5 75 were current rates for common to good sheep, and $5 25@5 25 for lambs.

Swine—Receipts 4,300 head, making 12,670 head for three days, against 12,630 head for the same time last week. A half dozen cars offered alive but not sold; feeling weak.

CHICAGO, November 2.—Cattle—Receipts 2,700 head. Shipments 2,000 head. Market dull and steady; stockers and feeders $2 75@3 25; good shipping $4 00@4 40.

Hogs—Receipts 12,600 head. Shipments 2,800 head. Market fairly active; packing and mixed higher; one lot extra heavy sold at $5 10; common heavy to extra smooth light $5 00@5 75; good to extra choice heavy $5 00@5 05.

Sheep—Receipts 150 head. Market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Hogs firm: Yorkers $5 25@5 40; bacon $5 50@5 65.

Cattle—Quiet; poor steers $3 50@3 90; cows and heifers $2 25@3 00.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—Hogs in fair demand but at lower rates; common light $4 85@5 10; fair to good light $5 20@5 35; heavy $5 35@5 50.

Cattle—Quiet; poor steers $3 50@3 95; cows and heifers $2 25@3 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, November 2.—Flour quiet and weak; common to choice Western superfine, extra and good to fancy family $4 50@6 25; Minnesota extras $5 25@7 00; winter extras $5 25@7 00. Wheat inactive and lower: No. 1 Chicago spring $1 13½ cash; No. 2 Chicago $1 11¾ cash; $1 13¾ December; No. 3, $1 06¾@1 01; rejected 91@93c. Corn dull, weak and lower: No. 2, 43½c cash; 42½c December; rejected 41½c. Oats dull, weak and lower: No. 2, 33½c cash; 35½c December; rejected 32½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in good demand. Pork steady at $17 50@17 75 cash; $17 75@18 00 November; $18 42½ the year. Lard steady and unchanged: 9½@9½c cash; 9½c November; 9½@9½c the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 09.

LONDON—Closing: Wheat and corn lower: $1 11@1 11½ November; $1 13@1 13½ December. Corn unchanged. Oats easy and unchanged. Pork firm: $18 00 for the year. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Flour—Receipts 8,000 barrels; No. 2 $3 40@4 00; superfine State and Western $4 50@5 00; common to good extra State $5 05@5 40; good to choice $5 45@5 75; white wheat extra $5 75@6 00; Ohio $3 20@7 00; St. Louis $4 50@5 75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat unchanged: receipts 74,000 bushels; spring, 1@2c lower; winter, 1@2c; Milwaukee, new, $1 22; Milwaukee ungraded $1 22; No. 2 Milwaukee, old, in store, $1 25; white Western $1 37@1 40. Barley dull and heavy; six-rowed State $1 80. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 56,000 bushels; Western mixed, ungraded, 56@59c; do old, in store, 58½; low mixed, graded, 59@59½c. Oats in buyers' favor; receipts 33,000 bushels; mixed Western and State 31@42½c; white Western do 35@42c. Hay and hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio, cargoe, 16½@19½c, gold; jobbing at 16½@20½c. Sugar dull; refined quiet but steady; good refining 9c@9½c; prime 9½c. Rosin steady. Turpentine firm at 32c. Eggs steady; Western 25@26c. Pork dull; new mess for November $17 65@17 75. Beef quiet. Middles nominal. Lard dull; prime steam 9½@9½c; refined quiet; 10c. Butter dull; Western 15@20c. Cheese unsettled at 6@12½c. Whisky unsettled at $1 12@1 13.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Cloverseed in good demand at 14½@15c per ₩. Flour in better local demand; car lots $4 15@4 30; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 00@5 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do $5 00@5 25; fancy grades $5 50@5 90. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1 28; amber $1 34@1 36; white $1 29@1 40. Rye 66@67c. Corn dull; new yellow 39@39½c; mixed 37½c; new 36@37c. Oats dull and heavy; No. 2 White 34@34½c; No. 3 do 32@32½c; No. 2 Western 33@34c; No. 3 do 31@32c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; mess $18 00@18 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib 9½@9¾c; clear 10@10½c. Hams 12@13c. Lard—Refined 11@11½c; for export 10½c; for city and country 10½@11c; Western 10½@10¾c. Coffee active and strong but unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 12@1 13½.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—Cotton quiet and firm at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarcely so firm; red $1 15@1 28. Corn firm at 44@46c. Oats quiet at 30@35c. Rye steady at 86c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady at $16 50. Lard scarcely so firm: prime 9½@9½c. Bulk meats firm; 10@10½c. Bacon meats steady at 9½@9¾c, all loose. Bacon in fair demand at 11@11½c for shoulders, 12½@12¾c for clear rib sides, 13@13½c for clear. Whisky strong and higher at 1 05. Butter dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, November 2.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 white wabash $1 25; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra white Michigan $1 31½; amber, spot and seller November, $1 22; No. 3 red $1 12. Rejected red $1 05. Corn steady; high mixed 48c; low mixed 47½c; no grade 46c; new 42@43c. Oats dull; No. 2 here at 30@30½c; white held at 37c; Michigan 32½c.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—California white wheat 9s 4d@9s 5d. Flour—Western canal 23s@23s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, new, 27s 6d@28s. Oats dull; No. 2 Illinois at 25s. Barley 32s 6. Mess pork 78s. Beef—Prime mess 70s. Lard 47s 6d. Turpentine 27s. Lard oil 58s.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Cotton in fair demand at 10½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; red $1 15@1 28. Corn steady; white 46c; mixed 45c. Pork nominal. Bulk meats—Shoulders nominal at 8c; sides 8½@8¾c. Bacon dull at 9½@9¾c@10½c. Lard dull at 11½c. Whisky steady at $1 09.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower at $1 19@1 21 cash; 30¾c. Corn dull at 39½c. Oats firm at 30½c. Rye steady at 58c. Barley firm; prime to fancy Minnesota 90@96c; No. 2 dark nominal at $1 05@1 10. Meats and lard—Only a small jobbing trade.

MILWAUKEE, November 2.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2, $1 13@; No. 3, $1 05¾. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 43½@45½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 31c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring 83@c; No. 3, 45½c.

OSWEGO, November 2.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 37; white Michigan $1 37½; extra do $1 42. Corn steady; No. 2 Chicago 38c; no grade 37c.

BOSTON, November 2.—Flour unchanged. Corn quiet but firm. Oats dull; No. 1 30@33c; mixed and No. 2 white 32@34c; rejected 31@32c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Sugar quiet; common 7c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c. Others unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Business remained quiet in all departments. Cotton goods inactive but steadily firm. Low grade cotton flannels well sold up by agents. Prints moving slowly. Dress ginghams in fair request but some makes dull. Woolen goods for men's wear in light demand. Trimmed felt skirts in fair request. Foreign goods dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Cotton firm at 11 7-16@11½. Futures barely steady. November 11 7-16@11 15-32c; December 11 19-32@11 5-8c; January 11 13-16@11 27-32c; February 12@12 1-32c; March 12 7-32c.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton excited. Sales of 40,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export and 17,000 American.

MOBILE, November 2.—Market active; middling 10¾c. Galveston—Market firm; middling 10¾c. Charleston—Market active; middling 11¼c. Savannah—Market active; middling 10¾c.

The Burdens on New Orleans River Shipping.

From all accounts that portion of the commerce of New Orleans which has to depend on the local waterways for the movement of merchandise, is burdened by a combination of extortionate and illegal pilot charges, that are not only making their pernicious influence felt upon the local trade, but extending directly into the business interests of other cities on the whole, the dead-lock continues as before. We quote bonded lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 2¼@2½c; car lots to the home trade at 2¾@3c; Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 2½@3c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and easy at $1 20 for city; $1 05 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 2, closing 1.—There is no change in prices. Exporters bought one or two small lots on urgent orders, but as a rule this branch of the trade is showing indifference. Sales are 2,700 barrels refined at 25c and 2,200 barrels (a resale) at 25½c. The asking rates are 25½c. Crude in bulk 12c and 60c in barrels; refined 26c in barrels and 29c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order. Refined in barrels at Philadelphia is quoted at 25c; refined at Baltimore was nominally 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Market strong; crude 11½c; standard white 26c; cases 29c.

PARKERS, November 2.—Market weak and unsettled; United opened at 24½c and now offered at $5 25 with not much doing; shipment offered at $5 25 with no buyers. *Later*—United $4 18¾; shipment about the same.

OIL CITY, November 2.—Market steady at $5 20 bid; United $5 25 asked; immediate shipment.—Nothing doing.

ROSEVILLE, November 2.—There is nothing doing; whatever is quoted is nominal.

TITUSVILLE, November 2.—Market very quiet at $5 00.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12@13½c; refined 26c.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Petroleum nominal; firm; crude 11¾@11¾c; refined 29½c bid; 30c asked.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Refined petroleum 184d; spirits do 10½d.

BOSTON, November 2.—Refined petroleum 26½.

ANTWERP, November 2.—Refined petroleum 36f.

CLEVELAND, November 2.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Barrels.

Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.....1,123

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

City of Richmond	November	4...Liverpool.
Ethiopia	November	4...Liverpool.
Elysia	November	4...London.
Celtic	November	4...London.
Weser	November	4...Bremen.
St. Germain	November	4...Havre.
Colomb

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 72, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 2, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind—Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.700	54	70	S.	1	Smoke.
2 P. M..	29.508	72	45	S. W.	18	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.549	59	87.5	S. W.	15	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.586 Highest thermom. 74
Mean thermom... 61 Lowest thermom.. 49.5
Rainfall..... 0.29

F. G. Smoking Tobacco is fragrant.

Allegheny Letter Carriers.

The Allegheny letter carriers report as follows for the month of October:

Delivered.—Registered letters, 251; mail letters, 84,584; mail postal cards, 8,975; drop letters, 9,953; papers, 60,511.

Collected.—Mail letters, 54,665; drop letters, 5,854; postal cards, 7,703; papers, 3,538.

An Omission.

Through an oversight, the very creditable contributions made by the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and their employees, to the Zug's mill sufferers, was omitted in our paper. They are as follows:

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips (firm subscription).....	$100 00
Employees of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, (upper mills, Twenty-ninth ward, South Side).....	78 50
Employees of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, (lower mills, Ninth ward, Allegheny).....	212 50
Total.....	$391 00

Another Democratic Outrage.

The barn of a prominent Republican of Chippewa township, Beaver county, was burned a few evenings since. A letter was found next morning attached to the fence, informing the proprietor that he was a "marked man," in consequence of his active part he was taking for Hayes and Wheeler, and that if he continued his political efforts in the same direction, he would be visited again. Thus we have the shotgun policy of the South inaugurated at the North! The letter was read at a Republican meeting near the place of the burning, and is now in the hands of an attorney at Beaver.

Charles Street, Allegheny.

The grading and paving of this important thoroughfare has just been completed in a very satisfactory manner by James Orr Esq., the contractor. Among the improvements on the street is a large watering trough, of cut stone, erected at a point about half way up the drive. The paving of the thoroughfare is so well executed that it presents a surface equal in smoothness to the Nicholson, with lasting qualities which are far superior to the wooden pavement that there is no comparison between the two. The masonry on the culverts is pronounced by experts as perfect. This is one of the most delightful drives extending through the suburbs of the city, and all that is now needed to make it the leading thoroughfare is the opening of Fremont street through to Union avenue.

Shousetown Invaded.

The Democratic stronghold at Shousetown was invaded on Wednesday evening by the Sharon Cavalry Guards and the Sewickly Republican Marching Club, to assist the residents of that town in raising a magnificent Republican pole, under the directions of Captain "Lou" McCormick. The pole, which is one hundred and sixty feet high and one of the finest raised in the county, was elevated without the slightest accident or delay, after which a meeting was organized by calling Captain C. H. Johnston, of the Sewickley club, to the chair, who introduced Colonel Joseph S. Haymaker as orator of the evening. Colonel Haymaker entertained the large and attentive audience in his usual happy and attractive manner for an hour, when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the whole Republican ticket. Every person left satisfied that the poll-raising was a grand success.

The South Side Secession Bill.

The following correspondence explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1876.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Did you, or did you not, use your influence with Governor Hartranft or the Attorney General to veto the bill for the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards (South Side) vetoed?

By answering above question you will much oblige. Very truly,

ALFRED MARLAND,
Thirty-second ward.

PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR—I am free to answer your inquiry emphatically in the negative. I was informed, prior to the passage of the bill, that the Attorney General was favorable to it, and learning differently after its passage, I requested as a personal favor that he would withhold his decision until the friends of the bill could be heard, which he replied with that request. I never spoke to the Governor on the subject.

Very respy.
RUSSELL ERRETT.
ALFRED MARLAND, Esq.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT—Present: Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson.

CLARK-M'CULLY CASE RE-ARGUED.

The re-argument on the single question of the competency of Robert D. Clark as a witness in his own behalf in the $75,000 bond and friendship case of Robert D. Clark vs. Wm. Frew and others, was heard, in the presence of a large audience, composed chiefly of members of the bar, and friends of the interested parties. The case, which had been originally tried in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, and decided in favor of Clark, was carried to the Supreme Court, and argued last fall. In January, last, Justice Mercer delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment. Justices Paxton and Sharswood dissenting, and on the question of the competency of Clark as a witness in his own behalf, Chief Justice expressed himself in doubt. A few weeks subsequent to the filing of the opinion, and after a hearing, the order for a re-argument on the single question was made but dissented from by Justices Mercur and Gordon. The argument was opened by John G. Hampton, Esq., on behalf of Frew and others. Mr. Acheson, counsel for Mr. Clark, followed, and Mr. Marshall closed on behalf of Frew and others. The speeches were able and logical, and the reasoning necessarily close and critical, as the point is one of extreme legal nicety. The decision of the Court will be looked for with much interest.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

The case of Dr. Milton H. Fronk, of Allegheny, convicted of dealing in counterfeit money, was called up. Mr. Defendant was convicted on the 19th of October, 1875, on six distinct indictments, and has been an inmate of the county jail for about seventeen months. He was called up for sentence, previous to which his attorney, R. M. Gibson, Esq., made a most feeling appeal to the Court in behalf of the prisoner. The Court sentenced defendant on four indictments to undergo four years' confinement in the penitentiary, suspending sentence on the others. The counsel for the defendant could have been sentenced to ninety years' imprisonment.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, an injunction was issued against Mary Rusiaugh, restraining her from proceeding on an execution obtained in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, of Allegheny county, the bankrupts claiming that the composition approved by the Court included the claim.

John D. McCaleb, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county. Assignee's return to order sale of certain real estate, was presented and confirmed absolutely, and sale of other real estate confirmed nisi.

Huff, Lloyd & Huff, debtors, Westmoreland county. George T. Huff having filed his answer and demanded a trial by jury, the same was allowed.

Wm. Langdon, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for the sale of book accounts and real estate.

Joseph A. Alerrell, bankrupt, Erie county. The assignees return to order for sale of certain personal property having been presented and confirmed nisi, on the 24th of October, and no exceptions having been taken, the same was confirmed absolutely.

The bankruptcy case of C. Lichtenberger & Co., of Chicago, vs. A. Weil & Co., of this city, was resumed and concluded. This case grew out of the burning of McPhilamy's flour mill at Sharpsburg, about a year since, by which a large stock of grain owned by debtors was destroyed. The defendants M. Weil and Jacob Oxenhirt, made an answer to the petition in bankruptcy, denying the allegations set forth, and demanded a trial by jury.

Oyer and Terminer—Judge Kirkpatrick.

At the opening of court Judge Kirkpatrick proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury in the case of Samuel Gibbons, on trial for the murder of William Thomas Edgar. The Commonwealth only claimed a verdict of murder in the second degree. The defense insisted upon an acquittal. The jury retired at 10:30, and late in the afternoon returned with a verdict of manslaughter. Sentence by counsel thereupon filed a motion for a new trial.

The following Quarter Sessions cases were disposed of:

G. S. Gallupe was acquitted of a charge of nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog.

J. N. Dogg was acquitted of a charge of larceny, receiving stolen goods and embezzlement, on the ground of insanity.

L. H. Rugh was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Peter Schuster was acquitted of a charge of misdemeanor under the livery act, at the prosecutor, Peter Quinette, was directed to pay costs.

James Reilly was convicted of a charge of larceny.

Samuel A. Jordan was acquitted of a charge of removing a landmark.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
has been sold in Pittsburgh for 25 years.

City Hall Crowded.

Hon. Carl Schurz Greeted with Enthusiasm.

Eloquent Speech of the Ex-Senator ---Addresses by Hons. Ed. McPherson and Lorenzo Danford--- The Records of Hopkins and Cochran Further Illustrated---Great Enthusiasm.

Hon. Carl Schurz spoke for nearly an hour and a half last evening at City Hall to an audience numbering over 3,000 citizens. His address was delivered in the German language, and of course the greater portion of his hearers were sons of Fatherland. The great German orator is as vigorous as ever, and his speech was one of marked power. Frequent and vociferous applause greeted his admirable presentation of the political issues, and at the conclusion of his speech he was saluted with three times three.

THE ORGANIZATION.

John S. Lambie, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, called the assemblage to order, and upon his motion, an organization was effected by the selection of the following officers:

President—Henry Cordier, Esq. Vice Presidents—Isaac Bierman, Joseph Lautner, J. C. Schulz, Jacob Beckert, Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, S. Gallinger, N. H. Voegtley, Charles Goettman, Peter Keil, Jr., William Siebert, Phillip Vierheiler, Isaac Heidelberg, James McMasters, G. C. Hess, Peter Prager, Joseph Klee, George R. White, R. C. Loonbauser, Adam Stark, Henry Geyer, Charles Geyer, Jacob Deffelder, Wm. A. Herron, Charles H. Hartman, Jacob Traus, George Shiras, Charles Reigenstein, Nicholas Voegtley, Jr., G. P. Beilstein, S. Fleishman, Adam Weiss, J. C. Fiehner, Rudolph Leonhart, Francis Ardary, Herman Heidelberg, George Beilstein, Christ Siebert, Colonel R. Real, Peter Kreuter, Jacob Soffel, George Eisenthaler, Henry Anschutz, Max Rosenbaum, John Megraw, Henry Steinmeyer, Fred Staehly, Nick Raiber, Colonel George Gerst, G. H. Dauler, J. H. Sorg, Rev. L. Schmuckle, A. M. Brown, Fred. Schild, Fred. Jacobs, F. Reifer, Henry Rosenberg, Christ. Haus, William B. Negley, Captain Caspar Gang, John Frohlich, Hon. R. B. Carnahan, James I. Bennett, Henry Meyer, George Dangel, Henry Voskamp, Louis Affelder, Henry E. Walt, Daniel Kinzer, Hon. O. Phillips, C. C. Will, Louis Faber, A. W. Rook, J. C. Lappe, J. H. Gerwig, Henry Lenz, Martin Lappe, G. J. Young, Major L. Schleiter, Jacob Soffell, C. W. Robb, Jacob Wilbert, John W. Riddell, M. Neckerman, August Langheim, Joseph Abel, Peter Dressler, E. G. Krehan, August Ammon, Captain Samuel Harper, L. Neeb, Fred. Lang, J. F. Beilstein, C. F. Klopfer, G. H. Ronshausen, A. Kioman, Ross McGibney, Dr. G. H. Rahaus and William Jahn, Henry Daub, W. Neeb, W. F. Lang, Joseph C. McPherson, Philip Hoerr, J. P. Vierheiler, Hugh S. Fleming, Major B. Gallsaith, Louis Aurin, A. Greetinger, Charles Meyran, Christ. Wilhelm, Jacob Suter John Graitge, Julius Scharnke, J. J. Bartt, Stephen Dietrich, Wm. Peters, Samuel Spencer, A. J. Trautman, John H. Straub, H. Verheiler, John B. Aulb, Robert Kennedy, A. Arent, Hugh Wood, Wm. Klemm, Wm. Steinfeld, J. Affelbi, Charles Espy.

Secretaries—The reporters.

Speech of Hon. Carl Schurz.

From Senator Schurz's brilliant address we lay before our readers his views on two prominent issues. Referring to

RIFLE CLUB INTIMIDATION,

he very cogently observed:

There is one thing I would call your attention to, and that is the question of municipal peace. I do not mean to repeat what I said of my action with regard to the southern people, and the impulse of generosity which I have always followed. Of course I did that with the expectation that satisfactory responses would be elicited from the other side. We gave them back their rights with a lavish hand; we gave them back their rights so shortly after the rebellion that I can only repeat what I have said before, that the generosity of the American people has never been equalled by any other nation in the world in that respect. We did it with the just expectation, or at least the reasonable expectation, that the Southern people, receiving their rights in our hand, ought be counted upon to respect all the rights of others. I am sorry to say that that expectation has been in a great measure disappointed. When you look at the State of South Carolina you will see that the process of undoing things is exceedingly serious. I am the very last man in the country who would approve of the presence of troops in the neighborhood of the ballot-box, and I would stand by to the last in the defense of the principle, that no man has a right to vote uninfluenced by force of any kind. But, as things now stand, if the United States troops withdraw, you will see a pretty sure to have another armed force in its place, and that is the rifle clubs of the south (Laughing.) Reform Democrats believe in reform, gentlemen, but I do not believe in reform of the rifle and revolver in the hands of a terrorist. Now, then, they may succeed possibly in subjugating Republican majorities, but one thing I look upon as perfectly sure—we have come to the settlement of the questions growing out of the war by debating certain Constitutional governments. These Constitutional governments may, for the time being, be overridden in this or that State, but if the attempt is made—which I look for almost as inevitable in the event of a Democratic victory—if the attempt is made to nullify them in the whole south of the Southern country, I am sure that the loyal people of the United States of America will not submit to it. [Applause].

If the attempt be made upon such an issue between the North and the south, the solid South on one side will find a solid North on the other side; and liberal and generous as I may be when the question is between the solid North and a solid South, I am on the side of the North at the time. [Applause.] I am on the side of the North, not because I happen to live here, but because I believe that the North contains the intellectual as well as the moral vitality of the American Republic as it is now constituted. Now, gentlemen, looking at the attempts that are being made in the South, can anybody doubt that they would be greatly encouraged by a victory of the Democratic party? I am obliged to say it, but I do think that party stands in the politics of the country as a continual threat of reaction against the results of the war; and it is my conviction at the present moment that the Republican party are not only the best, but they are the only parliament by which the true interests of the American people can be promoted. [Applause.]

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

On the subject of disloyal claims he said:

It has frequently been said by Democrats that in the question of these claims there is nothing but a mere partisan cry. Gentlemen, it is my sober conviction that there is danger in it, and I think it my duty to say so. The South has been impoverished by the war, and no occasion will arise that during the war we paid hundreds upon hundreds of millions of faxes for the purpose of keeping our government alive and our armies acting. We did that, having been forced into a war by the rebel leaders; a war that cost 500,000 precious lives and thousands of millions of dollars. During the whole time the South contributed almost nothing to the public treasury. There is only one considerable item of tax that was levied upon the southern people and that was the cotton tax, some sixty-eight million dollars or over. Now they demand a restitution of that tax, as it is proposed by some, not to individuals by whom the tax was paid, but to the Southern States as such. I am a man of very generous disposition with regard to the South. I thought that when the war was closed the Southern people who had been in revolt would again become peaceable and law abiding citizens, and that generosity was not only a duty, but an act of wisdom and justice. And so I have been one of the first to advocate a policy of general amnesty and of the complete removal of all those political disabilities which the constitutional amendment had been imposed upon a large number of Southern people. In general I advocated a policy of generosity and reconciliation. I am willing to be as generous to them as any body, but when, after having forced us into so terrible a war—a war that came near destroying the very life of this great Republic—we are asked to assume the debts which they incurred in that war, and put such terrible burdens upon our people—why, gentlemen, that war having contributed this little mite to the sustenance of this great fabric of our institution, they ought to say that we should refund every cent of it, I think it is a little too much. And yet you are every day asked—you, the possessors of the wealth of this country—to put your hands into your pockets so that $80,000,000 may be given back. I tell you, gentlemen, that in my honest conviction, should the Democratic party come into power again, they will inevitably return to the South every cent of that money which was contributed to the National Treasury in the cotton interest, with interest too. I tell you candidly that I fear the Democratic party will be exceedingly generous to their southern friends in the way of putting money in their pockets.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's speech, as he was descending the platform, Judge Hirds gathered around him to grasp his hand and compliment him on the earnestness and convincing force with which he presented the issues of the campaign.

Address of Hon. Ed. McPherson.

Hon. Ed. McPherson was next introduced. After the applause, which greeted his appearance, had subsided, he opened his address by saying he had an abiding faith that Tilden's defeat next Tuesday would be as decisive as it is deserved. And for a reason which Mr. Tilden had himself given in his letter of acceptance, viz.: that *"the public mind will no longer accept shams."* Four months' discussion of the character and career of the Democratic candidate has left him stripped of all his many pretences, and exposed as the naked sham of the ers. Like unto him are those Democratic Representatives in Congress, who, elected in 1874 in Republican districts, have subsequently misrepresented their constituents, and are now seeking re-election on the plea of non-partizanship. With Hayes, it is of the utmost importance that we elect a Congress which will sustain his hands, carry out his policy, enact needed laws, and aid him in maintaining the public credit, and effecting the security of personal, property and political rights equally and everywhere within our borders.

HOPKINS AND COCHRANE.

The conspicuousness of this great county of Allegheny makes it especially the duty of its gallant Republicans to place themselves shoulder to shoulder with their brother Republicans, and no longer send to Washington two representatives to destroy the vote of the Lancaster and Chester districts. He said he had examined the record of the present representatives in Congress from the Allegheny districts, and felt free to say that they would be accepted as satisfactory by the Democracy of Berks, or the Tenth Legion.

HON. BILL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

As to Mr. Hopkins, whose constituency he had now the honor of addressing, his record could not but be satisfactory to Hon. Bill himself, for whenever on a political question they both voted in the late session, they always voted together. On the amnesty bill, in every stage, Mr. Hopkins resisted the effort of James G. Blaine to secure the poor privilege of offering, and getting a yea and nay vote upon, a simple amendment to the bill. He tyrannically used the power given him by Republican voters, to deny to the minority the sacred right of amendment.

Mr. Hopkins, in every form it assumed, from December 15, 1875, to January 17, 1876, steadily resisted himself and his party against amnesty which did not include Jefferson Davis, but consented to and participated in the total defeat of amnesty, rather than permit the Republican minority to have a vote on that exception! Fifty-one Democrats, being nearly one-third their number, voted that the proposition should be made and voted on, but Mr. Hopkins was one of the one hundred eleven Democrats who, on this point, stood by Ben. Hill and Reagan and Tucker, in obstinate and relentless opposition.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Bad as this is it is not all the unsorveiency he showed. He alleges, it is said, that more Union soldiers were employed by the present Democratic Congress than by the late Republican Congress. This cannot be true. The Republicans had no Confederate employees. The Democratic House has not less than forty-seven. They have a few who were Union soldiers. But no thanks to Mr. Hopkins. For when a resolution was offered directing that Union soldiers should be preferred to Confederates, he smothered the resolution in his Centennial Committee. And again when another like resolution was offered he voted to refer, and buried it in the Committee on Accounts! So that, whatever Union soldiers may be employed here are on the only by the grace of the officers who appointed them, and not by influence by Mr. Hopkins, excited vote in the direction.

CENSURE OF SECESSION.

On one occasion, when both were present, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Hill supported, on the 13th of March, Mr. Baker of Indiana offered a resolution declaring this people a "nation" and the compact between them indissoluble, denouncing nullification and secession and declaring them "treason," and that the late war of the rebellion for the disunemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or constitutional law." Fifteen Democrats of the House voted for this resolution. All the Southern Democrats, including Mr. Hill, voted against it. Mr. Hopkins dodged.

ON REPEAL OF ELECTION LAWS.

So much for principles. What is his record on measures? It is well known that the late House did not sit for the transaction of legislative business and that although their session was eight and a half months long, they did not pass a single measure of any real importance. Nor did they try to do so. For this, there were several reasons. One was, they could not spare the time from the occupations in which they thought more pressing. Another was, that they feared to attempt anything prior to the Presidential election lest it might develop their "true inwardness" to the gaze of the people. And the last was, they could not agree among themselves on any measure. There was, however, one exception to this, and they all agreed in the necessity of repealing those laws passed by the United States after the famous Tilden election of November 7th, 1876, which were intended to make a repetition of them impossible and to secure for the whole people the precious blessing of an honest election. On this all were agreed. The Southern Democrats demanded it because it is the States, in their view, which are the sovereign and not the United States have no right to invade this prerogative of the States to hold elections, and return as elected whomsoever they please. Northern Democrats demanded the repeal because ballot-box stuffing and false counting could then be readily done to any needed extent, and the real electors of the nation would thus be cheated the rings and rascals of the purlieus of our cities, instead of the honest masses of the people of the Union. And both Northern and Southern Democrats were in sweet concord on the proposition, because it introduced repeal would save the money it now costs to prevent ballot-box stuffing. Like Banquo's ghost on record, stands the name Hopkins in pleasant and suggestive nearness to Hunton and Rogers, Bell Hill and Voorhees. Like Banquo, Ben. Hill was absent. But the rest were there, grinning as pleasant as Bell, Bynum, and Kelley, of the West. The Republicans of those districts who helped to send those gentlemen to Washington for 1874, should settle an account with them for this atrocious vote, before agreeing to repeat that experiment.

CONSEQUENCES OF MY DEFEAT.

Had that repeal prevailed, the Presidential election would have been then and there decided. Not only 50,000 unintimidated North or South, would have escaped the pollution instituted by a Tammany Democrat; and the political spider, as this monument crouching in his Liberty street den and weaving the web with which to bind the limbs and fetter the action of the American people, would then have had an intoxicating plane upon which to elevate his operations, and with absolutely no hindrance in the way, would have felt that the citizens feel an assurance of safety in the partial protection which these laws afford. It is pleasant, even here, to say that the Democratic party claim a share in it. Let them have it. And when they have let them remember that wherever it protects a Democratic minority from outrage or injustice the Republican party stood by them. Democrats in Congress were unable to break down this cruel safeguard for the most precious rights of all.

In view of such facts, is it not amazing that the tongues of Democratic orators do not blister as they claim for that organization the surface of an honest reform party, pure in heart, superior integrity, their sounder principles, their purer purposes?

JULIAN'S DESERTION.

Mr. McPherson said our Democratic friends who met in this hall last night were addressed by very unhappy statesmen who agree in supporting Tilden but disagree in the reasons for it. Mr. Julian says slavery is dead and the war is over, and they hate he is for Tilden. He forgets that with the slave system is dead, the principles of slavery still live in full vigor in the hearts of the slave masters and their sympathizers, and that the freedman left unprotected by the nation, to the mercy of the late slaveholding class, is practically as much a bondman as before the war. He cannot be sold, nor his children taken from him, but the legislation denouncing nullification and secession and declaring them "treason," and that the late war of the rebellion for the disunemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or constitutional law," Fifteen Democrats of the House voted for this resolution. All the Southern Democrats, including Mr. Hill, voted against it. Mr. Hopkins dodged.

Mr. Julian says further that the war has been over for eleven years, and therefore we will not discuss the record of men or parties during it. The clash of arms between the organized Union and rebel armies is over, but the war of ideas remains, and will remain till either the principles of slavery or freedom are definitely triumphant. Mr. Julian, who took part in the war of ideas which culminated in the last great struggle, cannot be blind to those who seek to recover by laws what they apparently had been beaten by arms. It is strategics for truth the cowardly and the false fall by the way. But faithful men persevere unto the end.

JUDGE BLACK'S HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

Mr. Julian finds his complaints against the Republicans chiefly on the subject of reconstruction. Judge Black, on the other hand, goes back some years, completely ignores the history of the Constitution by Mr. Seward and others, and holds up Jefferson and Jackson as politicians models, declaring that they were men of the character of Thomas Jefferson can say that he ever gave a single vote to the Democratic party and laws, and that Jackson was never accused of violating, but always protected the funds, interests and honor of the country. Judge Black's judgment of these men, Mr. McPherson said he could not endorse. Jefferson did and said in troublesome times in his letter to General Wilkinson, February 3, 1807, as follows: "You have given to the writ of habeas corpus and said in troublesome times. In